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REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 61
Special Articles
Warding Off Bolshevism from China..Hollington K. Tong 65
Current Comment on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance ..... C. F. Remer 67
Misinformation About Foochow.....G. C. Hanson 68
Methods That Damn.....Upton Close 70
The Siberian Republic.....John Dewey 70
China's Commercial Today.....Don. D. Patterson 73
Who's Who in China 75
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs..... 75
The Russian Children's Colony..... 82
Men and Events 90
News from North China 98
News from Central China 100
News from South China 104
News Summary of the Week 108
China's Progress in Industry .....K. C. C. 109
What the Ships Carry Between America and China..... 113
New Books and Publications
A Chinese Editor on Journalism .....Y. Z. K. 114
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China..... 115
The United States Court for China..... 116

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GROWING ATTENTION IS being paid to Japan's illicit opium trade in China, one of the several factors preventing the existence of a friendly feeling between this nation and the Japanese. While appreciating the Japanese contribution of over a million yen for famine relief in North China, the majority of the Chinese are resenting the connivance of the Japanese government and officials for the smuggling of opium into Chinese territory for Chinese consumption. The report of the hundred million yen opium scandal involving the Seiyukai party, the Mitsui Company, Baron Hayashi and other public officials has been translated into Chinese and published in almost all the Chinese newspapers. It serves as additional oil to be poured on the burning fire of hostility towards the Japanese, and further embitters the Chinese. Large quantities of the drug, according to the report, have been illegally handled in southern Manchuria by the connivance of government officials for the purpose of enriching their own pockets at the expense of Chinese opium smokers. The *Nichi Nichi* first disclosed this secret. It stated that millions of yen worth of opium had passed through Kwantung, the territory leased by Japan from China, in the last few years, of which only a small portion has been burned by the government authorities. That which was burned is alleged to have been opium of inferior quality mixed with other substances before being destroyed. The Japanese administration in Kwantung, continued the Japanese daily, gave a monopoly on the sale of the drug to Kwantaro Ishimoto, which held good until March 1915. Mr. Ishimoto was charged with having employed detectives to smuggle the drug and dispose of it to his own financial profit. He consequently laid up a fortune amounting to some millions of yen. Not only Mr. Ishimoto, but the branch

16-065

of the Mitsui Company in Dairen is charged by the Tokio journal with having made an illicit profit in this business. Since April 1915, the sale of the opium has been conducted directly by the Opium Bureau in Dairen. The Okuma Ministry discovered this and forced the profits to be turned into the government's coffers. When the Seiyukai party came into power, explained the Tokio daily, the revenue from the opium decreased to a minimum, the explanations being the gradual prohibition of the drug. As the revenue continued to dwindle, a rumor was circulated to the effect that local government officials were conniving with the Seiyukai for the illegal sale of opium, whereupon the Dairen authorities publicly announced that the confiscated opium had not been resold for private gain but had been burned in two portions, costing Yen 3,000,000, which the *Nichi Nichi* said was not burnt.

THE Opium Bureau mentioned in the foregoing paragraph was established by a group of private Japanese with the permission of and under the control of the government of Kwantung. It was divided into two departments, one of which is authorized to sell opium to Chinese residents in the Japanese leased territory in Kwantung. For its maintenance, the office of the Kwantung Governor grants a yearly subsidy. The Bureau handles three kinds of opium: namely, the "Persian opium" which is imported through Mitsui and Company and sold to fifty licensed retailers, who are allowed to sell the drug to opium smokers twice a day, and from which a profit of over a million dollars is made; the smuggled opium, the sale of which, according to the *Yih Shih Pao*, is not authorized by official licenses, but encouraged by authorities, and for which a profit of $1,200,000 is annually made to be apportioned as follows: one part for the Kwangtung Governor's office as a "secret fund," one part for important Japanese officials and those concerned in the opium deal, and one part for the Seiyukai; the confiscated opium which is seized by the Japanese authorities in Kwantung and resold, and from which an enormous sum of profit is also made. The Japanese officials connected with the matter have become rich. This illicit trade under official protection has thus been merrily going on unchecked. Further details are unnecessary when it is known that the building now occupied by the Civil Governor of Dalny was built in 1918 out of the funds realized from opium traffic.

THIS opium scandal came up for discussion in the Japanese House of Representatives on the afternoon of February 16, when Mr. Kohashi and two other members of the Kokuminto openly charged government officials with intrigues in the furtherance of the opium traffic. The question was adequately dealt with in the following resolution which they introduced: "Actions of the government in Kwantung concerning the sale of opium lay the authorities open to criticism for their breach of international credit and because of their disregard of government discipline. In confirmation of this conclusion, the fact must be pointed out that the government has been pursuing a most irresponsible policy in dealing with the opium question in Kwantung. The authorities have in effect encouraged the smuggling and secret sale of the forbidden product, in violation of an international treaty, and have been affording dishonest dealers an opportunity of amassing dishonest fortunes. This is something that cannot be overlooked." This resolution was rejected and the authorities seem to take no action in the matter. The *Ji Ji*, a powerful Japanese daily paper, found it necessary to urge the government to ascertain the real facts and impose stringent punishment upon the persons concerned, no matter how high their official positions may be. Needless to say that the tolerance of such a scandal by the Japanese government, besides reflecting discredit upon it, will have the effect of further increasing the anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese. Is it sensible for the Japanese officials to hand out relief funds to China and at the same time to perpetuate the curse of opium in her land?

THE RECENT NEWS that the Federal Incorporation Bill for American companies in China had failed to be passed in the Senate during the session just ended need not bring any misgivings for its future. The real explanation of the occurrence lies in the fact that at the close of this body and before the inauguration of the new administration, the Senate was so busily engrossed with the passage of administrative and appropriation measures that it could not stop to consider a bill, whose effects were as far remote as China or other foreign countries. The failure of the bill to be passed only means its postponement and, if anything, its consideration by the Senate of the new administration will be more favorable than that of the session just past. There seems to be no doubt but that the bill will become a law within the next few months, a special session of Congress having been arranged for immediate call, and the assurance having been given by President Harding before his assumption of office that he would give the measure his unqualified support. The effectiveness of the work of the representatives of

the American Chambers of Commerce in China can be realized in the adoption of the bill by the House, the pledge of support by the President, and the excellent possibilities for its adoption at the coming session of Congress. The measure is not one that has a political slant—no Congressman or Senator having any adherents to please—and its adoption will be brought about by a genuine interest in the foreign trade of the United States and a recognition of China as one of the most promising fields for its development. As a matter of coincidence the introduction of the bill in the Senate was made by Senator Jones of Washington, the author of the Merchant Marine Act. The Americans from China have used every means of modern organization to promote the measure, including speaking tours, press campaigns, personal solicitation, follow-up letters, and pledges. The commercial bodies of the United States have given their unqualified support, several of them sending their representatives to Washington for the sole purpose of assisting in obtaining the adoption of the measure. It is a far cry from Washington to China and much credit is due to everyone concerned in the work for the bill and particularly to the American Chambers of Commerce in China.

CHINESE LABOR, AND particularly that section being under the employ and influence of foreign enterprises in the country, has during the past few years given various indications of an awakening to the value of organization. The past week has given a graphic illustration of this realization in the strike of the street car conductors and motormen employed by the French Tramways Company, in the French Concession, Shanghai. Dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were working and with the wages received, these skilled laborers organized and presented to the company demands which included a 20 percent increase in wages, a bonus amounting to one month's wages at the end of each year, hospital allowances for sickness, and a revision of the system of fines. Their demands being refused the employes walked out leaving the French Concession without street car service for a period of three days. No attempts were made to operate any of the cars except for the use of foreign and Chinese shop workers and the strikers held no open demonstrations, conducting their meetings quietly and in a thoroughly modern manner. At the end of the three day period the company gave the strikers its word that their conditions would be accepted and service was again possible. Similar strikes have been occuring throughout the country during the past few years with the same results. The most notable of these was that which occurred in Hongkong during the month of April of 1920, when the walkout affected twenty-seven of the largest companies in the Colony, and effectively tied up all public and private business. The strike was brought to an end with a general wage increase of 32½ percent, the demand of the laborers. Not only have foreign companies been affected but the movement has also extended to the mills of the more progressive Chinese.

IT is true that the organization of labor is at present confined to the port and treaty cities but the movement is an evidence of what may be expected in other regions as soon as modern development in the nation widens its sphere. In the strikes may be seen a growing consciousness of the position of labor, also an increasing standard of living and a demand for better working conditions and individual treatment. It might be argued that labor organization has been brought about solely by the increased native cost of living but the same cause is at the bottom of labor movements the world over. China is a seventh heaven for manufacturing due to low labor costs but in many instances this advantage has been pressed too far and strikes have resulted. Many of the new Chinese cotton and other mills have realized the trend of events in producing skilled laborers and are progressing just a step or so ahead of the labor movement with the maintenance of model settlements for the workers, recreation grounds, factory Y. M. C. As., and other means of keeping their employes satisfied and efficient. There is a certain section of the younger Chinese, dubbed by many a radical section, which is going thoroughly into the problem of labor and its conditions in other countries with a view to adapting it to this nation. They are the missionaries of the labor movement and it is prosible that the strikes of the past year or two may be traced indirectly to their propaganda and workings.

CHINA was probably the first country of the world to have labor and capital organizations in the form of guilds, since the history of these associations extends back over centuries. With these forerunners of the modern labor unions as well grounded institutions, China then offers a fertile field for the organization of workers. The seed has been planted and is showing signs of an increasing growth—signs that augur well for the country if kept within reasonable bounds and this depends largely upon the employers. The awakening of the laborers will soon bring not only a more intelligent understanding of their own needs and wants within their immediate sphere but also an expanding of their interests and vision into the affairs of their com-

munity, their province, and their nation. It is upon the education and interest of the laboring classes, the great mass of the population of China, that the success of a democratic form of government in the country eventually depends and the present movements are milestones toward that education. There will be no need of suppressing labor organization providing the employers keep one step ahead of the workers in their plans and in providing for their comfort. There some few plants in the country now under foreign direction that are studying the labor which they employ and the most notable of these examples by so doing is keeping pace with the most efficient plant of its kind in a Western country. The virulence of labor organizations in other nations has been caused by conservatism—a conservatism which has brought the business agent or organizer, who is a parasite both upon the union and upon the employers of the members. China need not have this condition, if foresighted employers will use the means at hand. If they do not and remain conservative, then China within the next twenty or thirty years will experience strikes of a similar nature to those objectionable ones of the countries of the West.

CHARLES ARCHIBALD Walker Rose, British Commercial Attache, left China for England last week with the intention of not returning to his post and with the possibility of joining the Foreign Office in London. Many of his numerous foreign and Chinese friends were not aware of this intention when they bade farewell and expressed the hope of his early return. He will be keenly missed by those who know him and have enjoyed his friendship. Mr. Rose was undoubtedly one of the most pleasing personalities in the foreign community at Peking. His popularity was not confined within the enclosure of the Chinese metropolitan walls but extended far and wide throughout the length and breadth of China partly due to his wide travelling and his constant contact with the Chinese and foreigners, and largely because of his amiable disposition, his genuine helpfulness and his sympathetic attitude towards those who approach him on any subject of common interest. The breadth of his vision, the largeness of his mind, and his intimate knowledge of Chinese likes and dislikes, Chinese susceptibilities and characteristics, are responsible for the high esteem in which he is held by Chinese officials, business men, scholars, and journalists. It is generally known at Peking that the next to British interests Chinese interests have received his unceasing attention. Since he was made Commercial Attache of the British Legation two years ago, he has formulated a large number of plans to promote Chinese-British trade, to develop Chinese industries and natural resources, and to build more railways for China. The public knows little of the fact that Mr. Rose in reality was the first advocate of the unification of the Chinese railways. As early as 1919 he urged the elimination of the sphere of influence in China by the pooling together of all the concessioned lines and construction of more lines in the country. He has also studied the question of the disbandment of Chinese troops and formulated schemes thereon. He has been interested in the matter of the abolition of extraterritoriality, regarding which the views he holds are more advanced than those of many of his fellow-countrymen, who have been urging the adoption of "a wait and see" policy by their Foreign Office and openly expressing the fear that Chinese are not ready to deal with foreigners satisfactorily without extraterritorality. Mr. Rose has been accountable for a number of resolutions passed by the conferences of the British Chambers of Commerce held successively at Shanghai in 1919 and 1920 which have already caused much friendly comment in Chinese official and business circles and tend to increase the Anglo-Chinese friendship.

MR. Rose has been optimistic with regard to the Chinese situation, though chaotic it was. He shared the joy of the Chinese when the Anfu administration, which had brought much woe to the nation, was overthrown last summer, and also shared the hope of the people that following the exit of Anfu politicians from the political arena, a better government would be inaugurated at Peking and the military men, who raised their banners against the Anfus and were triumphant in their arms, would be more law abiding upon their accession to governmental power. Such hope was far from being realized and there is every appearance that the successors of Anfu are no better than the politicians whom they drove out of power. The discovery of this painful truth must have sorely disappointed Mr. Rose, who wishes China well, as it has bitterly disappointed the people. Thus, before his departure from Peking for England, he referred to his keen disappointment and, in a conversation with the writer, intimated his belief that before order could be evolved out of chaos there would be some hard times ahead for China. By no means, however, was he pessimistic, believing as he did in the final triumph of the inherent good and common sense of the Chinese race, which has come to the forefront at several critical moments in the past. Possessing the breadth of views of a great statesmen, Mr. Rose is a true friend of China, sharing the disappointment of the Chinese people and yet not allowing himself to be pessimistic over the future. If the Chinese government intends to engage an adviser to fill the place vacated by the death of Dr. Morrison, there is no man more fittingly qualified for the

Post than he. For Mr. Rose knows China ands China knows him well. A mere adviser i useless to China, and Mr. Rose will be more than an adviser. He makes plans for the future, he pushes them forward, he converts his associates to his views, which are usually sound, and he tries to see to it that they are carried out. He will no merely advise as many of the Chinese government advisers are wont to do. Born on July 14, 1879, Mr. Rose was appointed a student interpreter in China on August 6, 1898, after having passed a competitive examination for the foreign service. He received the China Medal for the defense of the Legations at Peking in 1900. He served as consul at Chungkiang, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Tengyueh. He proceeded to India in connection with the Tibetan Conference in September of 1913. In 1914 he was acting consul at Hangchow, and Assistant Commercial Attache at Shanghai in 1915. On April 1st he was appointed Commercial Secretary to the British Legation at Peking. Since that time he was the right-hand man to Sir John Jordon, former British Minister, up to the departure of Sir John for England.

Warding Off Bolshevism from China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Ministry of Communications has started an educational movement for the benefit of railway employes as an effective measure to head off Bolshevism from China. The communications authorities believe that the Chinese laboring class, given a right kind of education, is immune from bolshevik influence, and that Bolshevism finds as easy prey only those who are either ignorant or wrongly educated. This belief coupled with the desire to improve the efficiency of Chinese railway employes has prompted the Ministry to lay plans for an education which can be acquired without the least hindrance to the daily work.

The first part of the Ministry's program was to engage eighty students or graduates of normal schools or technical institutions of learning and to give them special courses in ethics, psychology, sociology, national laws, the national written language, the principles of railways and hygiene, all of which are to be adapted to the particular requirements of railway laborers and employes in China. These eighty students have been procured and are being trained for the work. Their training, beginning on the first of February, lasts until the end of March. During the training period, each of them is to receive $12 as compensation. Upon the completion of their special education, they will be assigned to the different lines to instruct the workmen on various subjects to which they have devoted their attention for one month. Their salaries vary between $30 and $50 at the beginning.

The vocational education to be given to railway employes by these specially trained teachers, besides stopping the spread of Bolshevism, will remedy some of the following shortcomings of these workmen:

1. Lack of initiative and of the spirit of invention.
2. Lack of responsibility and energy.
3. Lack of intensity, although Chinese workmen possess much endurance.
4. Lack of a sense of scientific exactness in their work.

Those who will receive the benefit of a vocational education as provided in the program of the Ministry of Communications are: laborers working in the station or on the train, laborers in the machine shops or engine rooms, laborers to maintain the roads, store laborers, laborers of the administrative department, and other railway laborers.

The program provides the establishment of four kinds of educational institutions: schools for railway employes, lecture parties, railway libraries, and railway dailies. The railway schools will be divided into general and preparatory. No tuition will be charged, and books are issued to the students free of charge. The length of instruction is twenty months. Within every fifty miles, at least one general school shall be established, and within every two hundred miles, one preparatory school. All of these vocational schools shall be established in large railway stations. The number of school hours for each workman in the general school is six and that in the preparatory school is four every week.

The lecture parties are to be distributed along the different railways. Lectures on vocational education must be given in one section at least once a week. They may be illustrated by lantern slides and motion pictures, and made as interesting to workmen as possible. Each lecture party is in charge of one chief who is to be assisted in the execution of the work by several lecturers, all of whom are graduates of normal schools having undergone a course of special training as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.

The principal railway library is to be established in the place where the special courses to equip the graduates of normal schools with the necessary education for the work are given. Branch libraries are to be established in the railway stations, and circulating libraries will have the running trains as their headquarters. All of these libraries will be in charge of normal school graduates. Books for them relate to the railway construction, laws, the railway profession, ordinary classroom books, novels, newspapers and reference books. The principal library will have at least 2,000 sets of books, the branch library at least 500 sets, and the circulating library at least 100 sets.

The railways will publish railway daily newspapers. They will be divided into two kinds, namely, the national daily and the local daily. The language used therein shall be the simplest Chinese with phonetic pronounciations given side by side. This system is designed to spread the universal Chinese language throughout the country. The headquarters of the national railway daily will be in Peking, and local railway papers are to be established in the big railway stations.

The program for the vocational education of railwaymen is to be carried out in the following stages. The first stage or the preparatory stage was between January and February 1921. March, April and May constitute the experimental stage. The

month of June is the period of expansion. In other words, all the preliminaries such as the collection of materials for vocational education and the study of local conditions in the different railways were carried out in January, and the teachers were given necessary trainings in February. In March sixteen vocational schools will be established, ten lecture parties organized, and preparations for the publication of the national and local railway daily newspapers made. In April eight libraries will be established. In May plans are to be laid for the expansion of lecture activities, the organization of more libraries, the reform of methods of teaching, and the improvement of the text books. In June, when about one hundred students chosen from the normal schools in various provinces will have graduated, all the other activities mentioned in the educational program will be carried out on a larger scale.

In addition to the undertaking of the educational program briefly noted, the Ministry of Communications is considering the matters of life insurance, accident insurance, sick insurance and the pension system for railway employes. It has realized the importance and need of treating railway people as fair as possible for mutual benefit. Before they demand anything, it takes steps to anticipate their wish. By giving them education and making provisions for their families, the Ministry believes that the maximum efficiency can be secured as well as the evil of strikes prevalent in foreign countries can be avoided. The West has certainly taught the Chinese railway administrators a lesson which they are taking to their heart.

It is not only railway hand laborers whom the Ministry is trying to educate, but also those who use their brains for whom plans have been made to facilitate the performance of their duties and to improve their general efficiency. The Institute of Administrative Lectures has recently been founded for the purpose in Peking. Students of it are to be graduated in three months. The subjects which they are expected to master relate to railways, telegraphs, posts and navigation. Chinese and foreign specialists have been engaged to give lectures on them. All the employes of the Ministry and those who have something to do with communications matters are required to go through a three months course. While studying in the Institute, they are given their regular pay. Those who pass the examinations successfully and head the list are entitled to a promotion in their official rank and granted diplomas.

General courses of the institute are law, administrative law, international law, principles of economy, elements of finance, policies of communications, communications geography, history of foreign relationships, history of the development of communications, and general official correspondence.

Special courses on railways, posts, telegraphs and navigation are: history of foreign relations on railway affairs, history of railway finance, outline history of railways of other countries, their administration and business operations, railway laws (Chinese and other countries), principle of railway administration, railway accounting, bookkeeping and statistics, principles of railway transportation, principles of train dispatching and train loading, principles and rules of railway construction, and principles of surveying for railways; for telegraphs, history of Chinese Telegraph Administration, outline history of telegraph administrations of other countries and their present conditions, (administrative and business operations), laws governing transmitting of telegraph messages in China and other countries, telegraph accounting, bookkeeping and statistics, principles of telegraphy, principles of telephony, principles of wireless telegraphy; for the posts, history of Chinese Postal Service, outline history of postal service of other countries (their conditions administration and operation), postal laws (Chinese and foreign), international postal treaties, postal accountancy, bookkeeping and statistics, principles of postal savings banks; and for navigation, history of Chinese navigation, history and the present conditions of the navigation of other countries, laws governing navigation, general principles of maritime laws, marine insurance, water transportation, policies of water transportation, navigation geography, treaties of commerce, navigation accountancy, bookkeeping and statistics, international aerial service treaties and laws on aero navigation.

Every employe is required to select one of these four courses and complete it in three months. The courses are designed to increase the efficiency of ministerial employes, reduce the documental process and do away with red-tape and give to officials for drafting documents forms to be followed and thereby simplify the complicities of work.

The Ministry of Communications, it must be said in all fairness, is most progressive. Its Minister, Yeh Kung-cho, has brought back from Europe and America, which he visited in 1919 and 1920, a good deal of new ideas and ideals bearing on the subject of the labor problem which is yet unknown in China. With the assistance of the Vice-Minister and their numerous Western educated subordinates, he is putting into effect the new ideals. The railway police were first organized by Mr. Yeh. Since his joining the Ministry last Autumn, he has introduced many reforms into the railway administration including the assumption of responsibility by the railways for the loss of goods entrusted to them for carriage and the Peking-Pukow through traffic arrange ments.

It is believed that the lecture parties, the vocational education and railway libraries for railway employes may be copied by other administrations and will have far reaching effects. The communications authorities reiterate the view if a right kind of education is given to laborers, there will be no labor trouble in China and the most important thing is for the responsible authorities to look after the interests of the laborers. There is little or no chance for Bolshevism to have any influence upon Chinese railwaymen if the plans mapped out by the present administration of the Ministry of Communications are carried out.

Peking, March 5, 1921.

Current Comment on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

BY C. F. REMER

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance was the subject of a series of articles published in the *Review* during May and June, 1920. In these articles the chief facts about the alliance were stated and an attempt was made to show the state of American opinion on the subject of its renewal. It is now desired to present a statement of events since last May and show the present situation so far as it is known.

The present treaty of alliance between England and Japan was signed on July 13, 1911, and is to remain in force for ten years from that date. Moreover, it is not to lapse at the conclusion of the ten years unless one of the parties has denounced it "twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years." It is significant that July, 1920, was not allowed to pass without an announcement about the alliance. The following news item carried the announcement:

> London, July, 14, 1920. The League of Nations has published a communication from the governments of Great Britain and Japan dated Spa, July 8, signed by Viscount Chinda (Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James) and Lord Curzon (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) stating that the governments of Great Britain and Japan have concluded that the Anglo-Japanese agreement of July 13, 1911, though harmonizing with the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that covenant, which both governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly jointly inform the League that if the said agreement be continued after July, 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that covenant."

This announcement has been accepted by the press as an "automatic renewal" of the alliance, but such an interpretation hardly seems to be justified by the language used. The world is plainly told that the agreement is not consistent with the League Covenant and, what is most important, that the agreement may not be continued after July, 1921. The wording of the treaty itself is equally plain. Unless notice was given in July, 1920, by one of the parties the treaty would automatically remain in force after July, 1921, for the treaty states that the alliance is to remain in force for twelve months from the date of giving notice. If no notice had been given, there could be no question of the continuation of the agreement after July, 1921. The conclusion is unavoidable that notice in some form was given and that the renewal of the alliance is now an open question and will remain so until July 13, 1921. On July 13, 1921 the alliance will lapse unless a new agreement is arrived at in the meantime.

If this conclusion is not correct, it means that the plainest and simplest interpretation of the treaty and of the above announcement is not the correct one. In any case, no one should take it for granted, as many have, that the alliance is automatically extended beyond the original ten years.

Another fact about the Anglo-Japanese alliance needs emphasis. The agreement of 1911 was concluded by England for the whole British Empire and only after consultation with, and agreement by, the premiers of all the self-governing dominions. There is no reason for supposing that this precedent will not be followed in the making of any new agreement. Editors who have commented on the possibilities of a new alliance have expressed the hope that the dominions would be consulted There is cause for more than hope. It is practically certain that, if there is a new alliance, this will be done. This is one of the facts that gives added significance to the British Imperial Conference that is scheduled to meet in the near future.

British residents in the Far East frequently complain that British policy in China is sacrificed to the exigencies of the European situation. For a recent statement of this complaint the reader is referred to an article on "British Apathy in China" which appeared in a recent issue of *The North China Daily News*. The writer stands for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as one of the measures for recovering British prestige in China. He makes comments that an American finds more interesting than agreeable. The American finds it hard to agree with this opinion that England and France made a mistake in leaving to President Wilson the conduct of negotiations about China, since this made it necessary that the president should inform the Chinese delegates of certain secret treaties about Shantung to which England and France were parties. But every observer who has lived in China will find himself in hearty agreement with the writer's opinion that it is a mistake to allow European conditions to dictate British policy in the Far East.

If, however, the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1911 was agreed to by all the self-governing dominions, how can this treaty be said to be an example of the dominance of the exigencies of the European situation and how can there be a possibility of its abrogation? The answer to these questions lies in the fact that Germany, who was feared in 1911, has gone down to defeat. The situation in Europe in 1911 was such that it must have been comparatively easy to convince the overseas dominions that sacrifices were necessary to maintain the maximum naval fighting strength in European waters. The Imperial Conference of 1921 will take up the subject of the Anglo-Japanese alliance under totally different conditions. Unless some nation is now looked upon with fear and suspicion, as was Germany in 1911, there is no possibility that the dominions will agree to a new alliance as easily as they did to that of 1911. Since there is now no nation to be so feared and suspected in Europe today, the British Empire may now, for the first time since the beginning of the century, be expected to adopt a policy that is free from the exaggeration of European complications.

We may, then, be fairly certain of several things about the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is probable that some notice has passed between England and Japan that leaves the Anglo-Japanese alliance an open question until July 13, 1921, and that the negotiation of a new treaty will take place only after the great states of the British Empire have been consulted, and, finally, that this consultation will take place without any fear of Germany to complicate matters. With this know-ledge, the American who is interested in the Far East is prepared to await the events of July, 1921 with no feeling of alarm.

One bit of news about negotiations between England and Japan must be viewed in the light of the facts that have been stated. The Paris edition of *The Chicago Tribune* carried, on December 21, 1920, an account of negotiations between England and Japan with regard to the clauses of a new treaty of alliance. It would be just to the reader to pause at this point and prepare him for astounding revelations; but the modern newspaper reader is a harden-

ed man, acquainted with headlines and probably able to take care of himself. "The Japanese," we are told, "expressed the desire that the following points should be introduced into the renewed treaty:"

1. Putting in writing previous oral declarations of England that she would oppose in concert with Japan the establishment in Eastern Siberia of any new foreign power.

2. A guarantee to Japan, in return for her participation in the maintenance of order in Eastern Siberia, of a privileged situation relative to the economic development of this region, England engaging herself to object to any direct or indirect alienation of its natural resources to the profit of another power, whether such concessions are given by the Soviets or by local governments.

3. A promise of English aid without reserve in case the accessions of Japan as a result of the war should be brought into discussion again (particularly the mandates which had been confided to her). There was, we are informed, a desire on the part of England to have some of these matters reserved. The account concludes with the statement of the two following points, which were agreed upon "for immediate incorporation in the Anglo-Japanese agreement:"

1. That England would support by her action the Japanese desire that all Siberia to the east of Lake Baikal should become or remain completely independent of the Russian government in Europe.

2. That English diplomacy would maintain the opposition of Japan to the establishment of any new power (presumably the United States) in Manchuria, Vladivostok, or the shore of the Sea of Okhotsk, or more to the north.

It is conceivable that negotiations of this sort may have taken place; it is conceivable that Japan should ask England to join her in an alliance of this sort, that the spirit of the League of Nations and the letter of its covenant should be so far forgotten, that Japan should thus break her word to the people of Siberia and her promises to the world. It is not beyond the power of the imagination to think of England as agreeing to such terms before they have been taken before an Imperial Conference. But such an effort of the imagination is difficult.

America's hopes are modest. She hopes for a liberal policy in the Far East and for a liberal attitude towards China. She is even sufficiently hopeful to look for the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty as an assurance to the world that the British Empire will not be associated with such Japanese policies as have been revealed by the course of events from the Twenty-One Demands to the seizure of Sakhalin (Saghalien). Such measures as are outlined in this Paris account are nothing less than a threat directed at the United States. It is well known that there is a party in Japan that does not want any alliance with England unless that alliance is directed against America, but a reasonable American will refuse to believe that this party has succeeded in the slightest measure until he is forced to do so by indisputable proofs. It must, at this time, be recorded as unbelievable that such terms should be approved by a British Imperial Conference or that they should be reported for approval to the Council of a League of Nations founded to deal justly with Siberia and China as well as with England and Japan.

After this comment on the incredible, the student of the Anglo-Japanese alliance turns with relief to another news item that carries a touch of humor. *The New York Evening Post*, on January 18, 1921, printed the report of an interview with Viscount Ishii at the Japanese Embassy in Paris. The Viscount's subject was the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and he solemnly presented to his interviewer, an American newspaper man, a copy of the agreement of July, 1911, with the assurance that there is nothing secret about it. There is material for a further smile in the fact that an American newspaper put this headline over the account of the interview, "Anglo-Japanese Alliance Made Public by Ishii" and printed in full the text of the agreement. American journalism will not be avenged until some Japanese newspaper man, calling on a prominent American diplomat to discuss racial equality is given a copy of the Declaration of Independence and carries it home to have it reprinted under such a headline as "America Favors Equality in Declaration Made Public." Almost every book on the Far East for the past ten years has contained a copy of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, for, as the viscount says, "there is nothing secret about it." There were certain agreements about Shantung that Viscount Ishii did not mention when he was creating this impression of the open nature of diplomacy. These same agreements were not mentioned, as Mr. Lansing has testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, when the discussions that preceded the Lansing-Ishii agreement were in progress. But it seems that the viscount must have his little joke.

This concludes the list of known developments in the field of the Anglo-Japanese alliance since last May. There has, it seems, been given notice that the Anglo-Japanese alliance agreement is to be re-stated if it is to be continued; there is to be a British Imperial Conference in the near future, at which, if precedent is followed, the renewal of the alliance will be discussed; there is a report of negotiations about Siberia that are hardly believable; and finally, Viscount Ishii's diversion which adds a touch of humor to a matter that is as serious as anything else in the present relations between the United States and England. The American and the Briton in the Far East unite in wishing they could make their peoples at home see this seriousness as clearly as it is seen in China.

Misinformation About Foochow

BY G. C. HANSON

American Consul

There appears to be spread abroad a considerable amount of misinformation at the present time in regard to Foochow, Fukien Province, China, especially pertaining to transportation facilities to and from this port and to local accommodations. This misinformation is having a detrimental effect upon Foochow.

It has been found that foreigners arriving here have voluntarily stayed longer than they had originally planned because they found conditions extremely pleasant. They have admitted that they looked upon a trip to Foochow with more or less dread as they had been informed by steamship companies and tourist agencies at Hongkong and Shanghai that this port was difficult to reach and to leave and that there was practically nothing worth while doing or seeing from a business or pleasure-seeking standpoint after one had arrived. Hence many people, who might

have come to Foochow, if they had been correctly informed, have been deprived of a pleasant and, perhaps, profitable trip. Those brave enough to face the so-called difficulties, have come and have gone on their several ways rejoicing.

It is believed that there are two principal causes for the unkindly remarks made about Foochow. One is that the impression has gone abroad that the trade of Foochow has withered away because the tea trade conducted by foreign firms with foreign countries has practically disappeared. There has been a terrific slump in this branch of the tea trade, but the value of the total general trade of the port has, generally speaking, been taking an upward trend during the past few years. The Maritime Customs Return show that the trade passing through the Maritime Customs during 1919 amounted to Haikwan Taels 20,740,234 and during 1920 amounted to Haikwan Taels 25,612,810. The trade carried by junks to and from other Chinese ports is large and is constantly increasing. The other cause is that steamers do not come up to the bund at Foochow but are forced on account of the shallowness of the Min River between Foochow and Pagoda Anchorage to anchor at the latter place, which is nine miles distant from this city. The Min River Conservancy Board is at present engaged in making it possible for coasting steamers to navigate the Min River up to Foochow. But at the present time, visitors will find many comfortable launches owned by local firms and official organizations plying between Pagoda Anchorage and Foochow. The trip from the Anchorage to the city only takes from one to one and a half hours, according to the tide. The water is seldom rough and the short run is spent in viewing as delightful scenery as can be found along any of South China's rivers.

The Douglas line has a steamer that leaves Hongkong for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow every Tuesday and Friday. The steamer leaving Tuesday arrives at Pagoda Anchorage on the following Friday and leaves Pagoda Anchorage for Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong on the following Sunday. The steamer leaving Hongkong on Friday arrives at Pagoda Anchorage on the following Tuesday and leaves for Hongkong on the following Thursday. These steamers are comfortable. The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. Ltd,, operates two fairly good steamers, under foreign captains, and the San Peh Steamship Co. operates one good steamer under a foreign captain, between Shanghai and Foochow on fairly regular schedules. These two companies also have steamers that touch Foochow at irregular times. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has three of its steamers that touch regularly at Foochow on the run via Shanghai between South Manchuria and Formosan ports. The Etablissements Brossard Mopin has two steamers running from Tientsin and Saigon, each steamer touching at Foochow once every three weeks. Attempts are being made to improve the services between Foochow and Shanghai. From the above it will be seen that Foochow is not so inaccessible as appears to be generally believed.

There are no foreign hotels at Foochow, but foreign travellers can always secure very good rooms and meals at the home of H. S. Brand, an old resident, or at Brocketts' Boarding House. Visitors, who have acquaintances at Foochow or who bring letters of introduction to local residents, always find a warm welcome here and are usually entertained as house guests. Such visitors should either write or telegraph in regard to the dates and steamers upon which they expect to arrive in order that their friends here may be able to provide launches other than the regular steamship company launches (which are very good) for the trip on the Min River.

The "Directory and Chronicle for China and Japan" is quoted with reference to the scenery in this vicinity:

"The scenery surrounding Foochow is very beautiful. In sailing up the Min river from the sea vessels have to leave the wide stream and enter what is called the Kimpai Pass, which is barely half-a-mile across, and enclosed as it is by bold, rocky walls, it presents a very striking appearance. The Pass of Min-ngan is narrower, and with its towering cliffs, surmounted by fortifications and cultivated terraces. is extremely picturesque. and has been compared to some of the scenes on the Rhine. The Yung Fu (Yungtai), a tributary of the Min, also affords some charming scenery, the hills rising very abruptly from the river bank. The Min Monastery, the Moen Temple, and the Kushan Monastery, all occupying most romantic and beautiful sites, are fine specimens of Chinese religious edifices, and are much resorted to by visitors. Game abounds all in the ravines and mountains in the vicinity of Foochow, while tigers and panthers are common in the more remote hills, and some of these beasts have been killed within ten miles of the city."

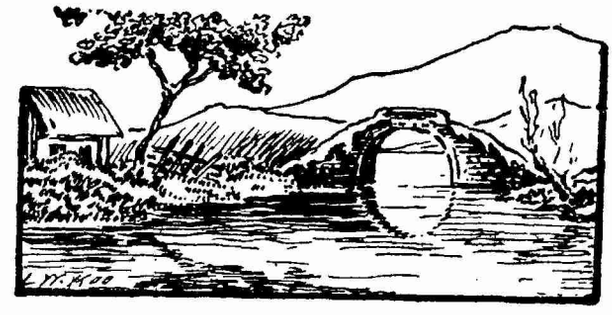
Most of the foreign homes in Foochow are large and comfortable and surrounded by beautiful gardens blooming practically the year around. The Foochow Recreation Club has five grass tennis courts and a good nine hole golf course. The Foochow Club occupies a commodious building, is well furnished, keeps up a good library and has a congenial atmopshere.

The native city is clean and well lighted by electricity. The shops present a prosperous appearance and those producing the lacquerware, for which Foochow is famous, are well worth visiting.

Foochow is the center of a vast amount of missionary activity and possesses many schools and colleges given over to the education of Chinese boys and girls. Visitors interested in educational work among the Chinese would find much to attract their attention in this respect.

The foreign population of Foochow is steadily increasing as is the number of foreign firms located here. This fact coupled with increase in general trade is sufficient to prove that Foochow is not the moribund port outside reports would lead one to believe.

It is believed that enough has been stated above to show that Foochow is a port to visit rather than to avoid. Experience has proved that visitors are agreeably surprised and pleased upon arriving and remaining here for a few days. It is hoped that steamship companies, tourist agencies and publications will be more favorable in the future in their reports given out concerning Foochow, a port that deserves much more praise than condemnation.



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Methods That Damn

BY UPTON CLOSE

AN illuminating example of the exasperating insolence of Japanese official procedure when concerned with a matter of justice to a non-Japanese, is seen in the military trial of Toshigoro Ogasawara, the Japanese sentry who shot to death Lieutenant Langdon, U. S. N., on Peter the Great Street, Vladivostok. The merits of the case are still being discussed everywhere, and will yet, it is to be trusted, be a potent factor in the settlement of the international affair; but the writer wishes to discuss the judgment of the Japanese Vladivostok court-martial in its more general bearing as a manifestation of the arrogant and one-sided Japanese official psychology which has made the nation and her people hated by those who have come into contact with it.

In view of the fact that the Japanese government has endeavored to allay American indignation by propagandized explanations tending to make a "man-to-man" affair of the incident, and to throw the culpability upon the sentry, the military court's brazen-faced verdict clearing the sentry of all consequences is in itself impertinent enough. But the published report of the court-martial proceedings fills up the measure of arrogant perversion in the name of justice, and makes a laughing stock of logic. Its unblushing procacity makes it of a type with Japan's positions and rulings regarding international disputes affecting herself.

Only a Japanese court could rule that a man has all the premises of guilt and yet is innocent. The findings make it most clear that the Japanese sentry made a sudden, unexplained, unprovoked and unexpected assault upon Lieut. Langdon in an effort to wrench the latter's flashlight out of his hand. The sentry then retreated, waited until Langdon, apparently considering the incident over, had turned his back and proceeded on his way, and deliberately sighted his rifle and shot the man in the back. These in sum, are the published findings of the Japanese court-martial, as translated and reproduced in the *North China Standard*, a Japanese daily in Peking, on March 1, under the headline: "Curtain Rings Down On Langdon Case." The curtain may have rung down on Toshigoro Ogasawara's case—or. quite possible, he may yet have a decoration coming to him—: but undoubtedly there are several more acts are to come before the curtain drops on the Langdon incident and all that it involves.

The court-martial findings create a significant situation. The court has proved that Lieut. Langon, when challenged, was correctly and unhastily pursuing his way along the side of the street across from the sentry's post, where the sentry had not only no right but no reason for stopping him; and, in fact, that he had got well past the post, when the sentry pursued and without explanation attempted to seize an article of personal property from his hand, later stepping back and firing. In spite of this, the court has exonerated the private on the ground that the guilt, which it admits, lies at the door of the commander of the post. The sentry had been given the impression by his command, it would seem, that in committing such an act, he would be 'most correctly fulfilling his duties," to quote the words of the findings. If a Japanese private, of "low intelligence," according to his countrymen, and "lacking the proper training necessary for a sentry," intercepts an American naval officer returning to duty on his ship, attempts to seize an article of personal property from his hand, and later shoots him in the back producing death, it is a serious matter. But if a Japanese brigade commander, a general in command of a post, authorizes or orders such actions, the incident between the two nations becomes far more serious. This is the predicament into which Japanese cunning has got itself.

The War Office may have been forced to this by internal conditions. The press of Japan had aroused the people to a determination that the private should not suffer punishment for killing the American, and it may have been easier to sacrifice the general, who, for all one may know, may have already had his head on the block for political reasons. At any rate, as we are told by the *Standard* correspondent: "The War Office authorities are evidently feeling easier since the sentry has been acquitted, because there had been signs of smouldering anger over the rumored guilt of the sentry."

The truth of the matter, taken in its general bearing, is that the Japanese, even though they be in the wrong, are. in their manner of handling the case, subtly revenging themselves, in their own inimitable and exasperating way, for the blow to their pride in California. In thus giving rein to their pettishness, they are alienating the sympathy of those who, out of a love of justice, have been bent on ameliorating their grievance. The boorishness of the Japanese junkers will ruin them and their nation the sooner because of its impudent attempt at cleverness.

The Siberian Republic

BY JOHN DEWEY

RESIDENTS in Peking occasionally see a motor car moving through the streets flying a strange flag, a red flag, with a quarter which is not red but bearing a star and the letters F. E. R. The letters stand for Far Eastern Republic. It and the motor car belong to a delegation which is trying to establish commercial and incidental relations between two republics,—"so-called republics" some would add—those of China and eastern Siberia. Soon after its arrival, the Chinese government ceased to recognize any longer the Russian legation and Russian consuls, and went through the form of taking over Russian concessions where they exist in commercial ports. Many foreigners were at once alarmed. They saw the beginning of an alliance, or at least friendly relations, between China and Russia via Siberia, which latter they claimed was merely a temporary ringer for a Bolshevist state. Rumors increase every day about Bolshevism and Bolshevist propaganda in China, and the danger to the world lest China be Bolshevized. The facts of the Siberian situation are thus of great importance in connection with the future of China.

They are also of great importance in themselves as an episode in national development. They are of direct significance in connection with Japan, for this empire holds the maritime provinces of Siberia intact including all the commercial ports, to say nothing of fisheries and valuable commercial concessions. This gives Japan command of all gateways to Siberia and Russia from the Pacific, since she already has the developed Manchurian ports. Hence the fate of the Far Eastern Republic can hardly be a trivial affair to the American manufacturer and trader. The Japanese conception of the Open Door in trade is well known from Manchurian experience. Moreover, it is not likely that a nation like Russia will remain permanently so weak and divided that it will look with indifference upon foreign possession of

sea-ports upon the Pacific for the sake of which it built the Siberian railway, and where foreign control would be a permanent national menace. Thus the Siberian situation is of interest to all who are concerned for the future peace of the world.

Yet the usual attitude to the events occurring in Siberia is one of profound indifference. So far as this indifference is due to ignorance it is easily explained. The course of affairs is confused and accurate knowledge is hard to get. All Oriental politics are baffling beyond measure to a foreigner, and Siberia is more than semi-oriental. We soon lose interest in what we cannot make head or tail of. Even foreign newspapermen do not stay long in Siberia. And if they do what they hear is mostly a mass of rumors, no sooner made than contradicted and followed by a crop of other rumors. Thus Siberia has become a happy hunting ground for the propagandists who can make and unmake " news" at will. Consequently an attempt to set forth the main, bare facts of the Siberian situation may be of some use. For even in Siberia there are some facts which give a key to understanding the development of events.

A year ago the dictator, Kolchak, received his final blow, first at Omsk, and then decisively a month later further east at Novo-Nikolaievsk. The dictator who was to be, according to propagandists of the old regime and the new finance, the liberator of Russia, was a fugitive, his armies gone over to the Reds or defeated—all save those of Kappel and Semenoff, who had Japanese support and who had discreetly remained further east where they were outside of the main fighting zone, and also where plundering was better. These last "bulwarks of civilization against the Red tide" (see any properly conservative newspaper in America for the time) unfortunately had impressed the Siberian peasants and townspeople as unmitigated robbers, oppressors and brutes. A favorite amusement was a punitive expedition against some village. The nominal reason was, of course, that the village was Bolshevistic. The actual reason was that the village refused to deliver the conscripted quota of young men for the White army, and incidentally the existence of wealth and women. Then ensued scenes of rape and rapine which equal the worst that has ever been alleged against the Reds even during the Red Terror. It is a bitter jest in Siberia that every dead Russian is a Bolshevik.

The natural result happened. Moderates turned against the brutality and voracious cupidity of the Cossack and other White leaders. They were thrown into sympathy with revolutionaries. Thousands of oppressed peasants were obliged to flee from the reactionarices, and they formed bands of soldiers, the nucleus of the so-called partisans. Many had been in the war and had retained their arms. They were joined by many deserters with their arms. By the time, Kolchak was overthrown, the whole district to the south of Omsk, the Altai district, the richest farming country in Siberia, was in the hands of the partisan who had defeated several Cossack leaders, and driven their troops across the border into Mongolia, where they still remain, making trouble for the Chinese in connection with discontented Mongols and Chinese bandits. These partisan bands were also active throughout the eastern part of Russia. When once the defeat of Kolchak had ensured them against a return of the reactionaries and a new White terror, they grasped local power.

Meantime the Red troops proper had stopped their advance at Irkutsk. The Bolsheviks decided to exercise sovereignty only west of Lake Baikal. The armies which overthrew Kolchak, the third and fifth of the Russian armies, were more needed elsewhere. But they had been accompanied in their movements by a civil administration bureau which had instructed the towns captured in the methods of establishing and setting up soviet organizations. At the same time, independently, but influenced somewhat by these models, revolutionary committees were established under non-soviet anti-reactionary influences all through eastern Siberia. These Revcoms, as they are popularly termed, formed the civil division of the organization of which the Partisan armies were the fighting arm. The Revcoms and the soldiers elected delegates who met in March and April of this year and formally established the Far Eastern Republic with its headquarters at Verkhne-Udinsk, well to the west of eastern Siberia. Or, perhaps, it would be better to say they formed several Far Eastern republics, all claiming to represent the whole of eastern Siberia, with several headquarters of which Verkhne-Udinsk was the most radical, being nearest the Bolshevik seat of power, and Vladivostok with the most merchants and the most accessible to Japanese influence, the most conservative,

At this convention there were two parties. The extremists were for a Soviet republic directly leagued with the Russian government. The moderates held that the great need of Siberia was for peace and tranquillity that industry might be restored; and pointed out that a Soviet republic would merely further embroil Siberia in war, civil and foreign, and by stimulating further aggression against Russia proper would do real harm rather than good to Soviet Russia. The moderate revolutionaries had things their own way. From eighty to ninety percent of the original electors were peasants, and something over three hundred of the four hundred delegates at the convention were peasants. This fact, due of course to the industrial backwardness of Siberia, undoubtedly was the chief cause of the decision against the out and out Bolsheviks. The peasants had their land and they wanted a respite of peace and work and economic prosperity. Before adjourning, the convention prepared for a Constituent Assembly which should prepare a written democratic constitution and elect premanent officials. It is now proposed to hold this Assembly early in 1921.

In addition, the convention gave the temporary officials of the Far Eastern Republic, thus called into existence, certain definite mandates. The chief were to liquidate the remainder of the reactionary White armies under Semenoff and Kappel, to secure the evacuation of Siberia by all remaining foreign troops, to unify the different governments of eastern Siberia and to establish local self government throughout the new republic. The White armies were not finally disposed of till the month in which this is written. The reason for the long delay was not their intrinsic power nor popular support for the Cossack—led armies. The Bolsheviks had come to an agreement with the evacuating Czechs to keep their armies one hundred versts removed in order to prevent local fights. The Partisans as the Czechs moved further east had renewed the same agreement. As a consequence Chita had remained in the hands of Semenoff who used the Czechs as a screen of defense, while the Japanese delayed the evacuation of the latter. Then Japanese soldiers came to China and backed up Semenoff. But even with this as-

sistance the latter could not retain civil administration in his hands. Popular clamor forced him to surrender it. The left groups abstained from the election, however, on the ground that Semenoff's troops and the Japanese would not permit a truly representative government to be formed. Whether it was the intention of the conservatives to make this government the centre of the new buffer state (the idea of which had been accepted by the Japanese with stimulated willingness after Kolchak's debacle) does not appear. Events moved too fast. During the present month the Japanese troops completed their withdrawal from Chita as well as from the Amur region. The expected—except by reactionary propagandists—happened and Semenoff's troops in a few days went the way of Kolchak's and Semenoff and Kappel are both fugitives. The revolutionary government moved from Verkhne-Udinsk to Chita and set in earnest about the unification of the various de facto government, and preparation for the Constituent Assembly elections. Neither of these things was possible as long as a reactionary and foreign controlled Chita made a wedge which divided the eastern and western parts of eastern Siberia.

One of the mandates given the provisional government was to establish first commercial and then political relations with foreign governments. China is Siberia's neighbor, and the beginning was made with China. Hence the mission to which reference was made at the outset of this article. No one knows just how the mission is succeeding. Undoubtedly China would like freer and better secured trade. Doubtless she would not be averse to friendly relations with a country which circumstances have made even more aggressively anti-Japanese than she is herself. But foreign diplomats have still a certain power in Peking. They are afraid of Bolshevist propaganda and influence. One nation at least is opposed to anything which will lessen the economic monopoly of foreign trade which has come to her. Thoroughly reliable authorities assert that, at the same time in which clamor was most active for a complete blockade of Russia and Siberia, goods were moved freely from Japan to Siberia, labelled military stores. Traders and bankers were a regular and organized part of the Japanese army of occupation. Aside from political reasons, Japan is naturally averse to giving up a lucrative commercial monopoly. This fact may account for some of the lively foreign propaganda about the danger of China being Bolshevized, unless Japan is permitted to exercise a strict military watch in southern and eastern Siberia and throughout Manchuria. It may account for the fact that no less a personage than the Japanese Minister in Great Britain publicly expresses his fear of the probability that China will surrender to the Bolshevist menace—a danger of which no resident in China sees the slightest sign.

The account which has been given is confined to bare outlines of admitted facts. The chief point in dispute is whether the Far Eastern Republic is established as a genuine democracy with socialistic leanings or whether it is a mere mask for Bolshevist Russia. The safest statement is probably also the truest. It was set up as a compromise and with a definite hope on the part of the extremists that a democracy would turn out to be a mask for Bolshevism, which, after foreign armies were all out, might be thrown off. But admitting the worst which can be said, which is worse than the facts, the obvious part of good policy on the part of foreign diplomacy was to look upon the experiment with good will and encourage it to become a genuine democratic republic, which instead of being infected by Russia might on the contrary serve as a stimulus to the recovery of Russia proper. But unfortunately some fatality, like the movement of a Greek drama, seems to accompany all diplomacy in connection with the Russian situation.

Representatives of the Far Eastern Republic proclaim their desire for foreign capitalistic aid. Siberia has great natural resources and they would welcome, they say, foreign capital divorced from political ambitions. Good sense would demand that they be taken at their word. The population, weakened by war and continued senseless massacres, wants peace as the Russian population wanted it towards the end of the great war. They would turn against internal factors that disturb peace as soon as foreign intervention completely ceased. The population is a peasant one, wanting land and individual proprietorship, not communism. The same dictates of prudence that made the Bolshevist armies stop at Lake Baikal will make Soviet Russia slow to try to conquer eastern Siberia by arms, especially when they will be fighting only their only countrymen. Only that fatal stupidity which has controlled foreign treatment of the Russian situation leads anyone to think that continued Japanese occupation will be anything but a source of disorder and an invitation to the population, if it is continued long enough, to turn Bolshevist in the hope of getting Russian aid in expelling the unwelcome intruder. The real dike against the eastern advance of Bolshevism can be only a stable democratic state in eastern Siberia. Its leanings will undoubtedly be socialistic, but not communistic.

The time has not yet come for direct foreign recognition of the Far Eastern Republic. It is not enough of even a de facto government for that. But if a constituent assembly is elected and a constitution is adopted, and the different governments completely merge as they now seem likely to do, with the possible exception of that of Japanese-occupied Vladivostok, the time for recognition will be close at hand. But unless there is some interest taken in the Siberian situation, and unless some sympathetic knowledge of its realities as distinct from fictions of inspired propaganda obtains, there is little likelihood that the old record of tragic stupidity will be altered. Powerful forces are shaping to claim that the result, no matter what it is outwardly, is in reality a Bolshevik victory and an increased menace to the world. The obvious moral will be that Japanese occupation of the maritime provinces must be continued with the moral assent if not active support of the other great Powers.

The step best adjusted to the situation and best calculated to secure definite knowledge would be not only to welcome a commercial mission from the Far Eastern Republic to the United States, but also to send an investigating mission of official status to Siberia. If the mission got beyond the whirl of rumors and gossip that does substitute duty for fact in some of the diplomatic circles, it could establish a basis for a definite policy. Such a policy would promote legitimate American commercial activities. But what is immensely more important, it might not only help ward off a new threat to China, but contribute to the peace of the world by preventing the development of a situation bound sometime or other to end in a red flood of blood.—*The New Republic.*

Peking, China.

China's Commercial Today

BY DON D. PATTERSON

Only the unexpected will pull commercial China out of the sloughs of depression and away from the brink of a probable panic, if a frank statement be given of business in the nation as it stands today. This is no reflection upon the sagacity or acumen of those engaged in the China trade but is rather the culmination of a conglomeration of circumstances both internal and external. Exchange, the barometer of business in the Far East, has reached the cloudy and unsettled weather mark and is hovering uncertainly in the face of conditions that would seem to mark its future course as downward.

There are those merchants in China proper and those abroad who are interested in the commerce of the country who bemoan the recording of such facts as the present situation demands for an unbiased portrayal but it is only in an open treatment that relief will be found. It is in the time of deepest depression that the inherent genius of the business man is made apparent and houses that are built upon the rocks will weather the storm. If the high tide of prosperity was always with the business world there would be little or no need for research or constant application and it is the leaks discovered and stopped at the low ebb which make the studier vessel of the future. China is not alone in her present condition for it is a world wide movement. South America is experiencing the same backward swing of the pendulum and every country of the globe, to a greater or less degree, is going through its period of deflation. There has been no period following a war that has not been one of gloom commercially and, as has often been reiterated, it is to be expected that this is the greatest known period following the greatest known war.

Exchange has been heretofore called the barometer of business in China but for exchange might be more properly inserted silver. While silver is merely a convenient medium for transactions in goods and merchandise it is also a commodity having its own reacting conditions over and above those affecting the transfers for which it stands. In China silver quotations vary for the provinces and for even intercity exchange making any transaction of a two-fold nature, both an exchange of goods as a commodity and a second exchange of silver. Profits or losses must necessarily be two-fold.

Silver now stands in the fifties in the China trade, the Chinese dollar being in a ratio of 2.41 to 1 to the American dollar. Up to the present time, the conditions directly affecting silver as a commodity are of an adverse rather than an encouraging nature. There seems to have been no extensive curtailment of production. The converting of coinage in Europe and Great Britain into bullion adds further silver to be disposed of on the open market. The coinage in the European countries and Great Britain during the past ten years, and particularly during the period of the war, increased with almost unprecedented rapidity and now that the slack periods have arrived will be retired. Business depression has lessened the demand for the metal for its use in the arts and crafts. India is progressing on a semi-gold standard thus lessening her influence as a silver buying nation and present indications are that the governments of the world are drawing away from rather than favoring silver reserves.

The trade balance has turned against India for the year of 1920 and, with this country and China as the two largest silver standard nations in the world more or less crippled, no relief can be looked for from this source. Exports of an almost unprecedented nature would be necessary with the present state of affairs to bring silver back to levels approximating those of wartime. And the export demand of the various countries of the West is just now an almost negligible quantity.

As though this would not seem enough, there is a further uncertainty that may add its toll of weight toward lowering silver prices even further. It has recently been reported in the Far East that an agitation is being carried on in the United States with the sanction of the American Bankers Association, for the repeal of the Pitman Act. This measure briefly was one passed in 1918 as a wartime measure for a double purpose, that of disposing of an accumulation of silver dollars in the United States Treasury from the "free silver days" and an opportunity of assisting the Allies in Far Eastern political and trade conditions at the same time receiving in return approximately the price paid for the silver originally. The act also provided for the repurchase of silver mined and originating in the American territories at $1 gold an ounce to a total of 207 million ounces. With silver prices rising the sale of the surplus by the United States had somewhat of a steadying effect upon prices but the close of the war brought about conditions which were beyond the control of this factor. Now the United States government is buying silver but with no apparent result the adverse factors overbearing any effect that this purchase at $1 gold an ounce might have. It does have the advantage, however, of keeping American produced silver out of circulation in the open market to any great extent. If the act is repealed and silver certificates retired, American silver will then throw its weight into the scales of the world production and again lower the price of the metal. It will mean an increased amount to be consumed as either coinage or in the arts and crafts with scant demand. But so much for the gloom in silver circles,

The export market of China from which the silver revival must come remains in a continued weakened condition. Some exports are moving but are of such a slight nature as to have given no upward impetus to exchange. Some few hides, and skins, and other native products are shown as going out but these may be taken as only bare needs for actual demands.

All industries in the United States demanding raw materials from the East, and this is equally as true of Europe and Great Britain, are cutting down to a minimum. Stocks, for the most part bought at the high prevailing prices of a year or six months ago, are being liquidated by jobbers, wholesalers and retailers as fast as possible but there is no new demand. Ultimate consumers are getting along with as little as possible and despite an expressed aversion to the term in America there continues in fact a "buyer's strike." Even the most optimistic cannot see a revival until the late winter months of this year and it is upon such a revival that China's export trade depends. Despite the fact that a period of such low exchange should constitute an exporter's paradise the conditions abroad are a stone wall against any activity.

The silk market, one of the largest in the export field of the nation, is in an extremely unsettled condition with an impending crash in the Japanese market as one of the strongest factors. Buying for immediate needs only is ruling in the New York market and there are approximately 100,000 bales of undiposed of raw silk stored at Yokohama. On

top of this the new season cocoon crop is impending. The Japanese government as a means of protection has "pegged" raw silk prices but no financial aid has been forthcoming to the filature owners. They are hard pressed for money and in many instances are disposing of their stocks as best they can at prices far below the peg. It would seem that it will be only a question of time until credit pressure will bring an unloading of Japanese raw silk and in the flood that will break loose China will suffer immensely in foreign trade.

The import market is necessarily dead because of exchange. It is hard figuratively for the Chinese merchant to come down to bread and water after the banquet days of the past with the Chinese dollar buying $1.25 gold. Operations in this field will consequently be suspended either until exchange adjusts itself to more favorable levels or until the Chinese merchant is able to reconcile himself to silver at two or more to one. Disposal of the goods now in transit or in warehouses will occupy the time of the majority for the next few months, just as similar merchants in other lands are attempting to liquidate the stocks they are holding.

The piece goods market, which was though to be in the worst possible condition, has sunk even lower because of the falling exchange. An increasing number of merchants are passing out of the trade and closing up their shops leaving the importers with the goods on hand. Large quantities of piece goods ordered some months ago, particularly from Great Britain, continue to arrive with no takers and little wareroom space. There is no ray of light for the future except the reflection upon the honesty of the Chinese merchant. Having refused to take the counsel of the importer to buy when exchange was at high levels, hoping that it would again go up to war time quotation, the Chinese merchant sees exchange traveling downward to some of the lowest figures of the pre-war period. Acceptance and observation of contract obligations means ruin so the merchant, with some few exceptions, takes the line of least resistance and goes into voluntary bankruptcy.

In direct contrast to the piece goods market is the metal market, which was several months ago in quite the same condition with dealers attempting to evade deliveries on grounds of the slightest technicalities. At present the guilds of the Chinese metal dealers, the banks and the importers have come together in an agreement whereby no additional orders for metals will be given at the lower prices until the existing stocks are disposed of. The compromise seems to be working out satisfactorily and the market is comparatively free from depression.

In the line of imports, foodstuffs and other necessities are, as a matter of course, being brought in. They are, however, being sold at higher prices due to exchange movements. Rents in the downtown districts and in certain sections of Shanghai are reported to have been raised from 75 to 100 percent. Building in the residential districts of this city continues with an increased vigor and no rent increases are evident. On the whole living costs for the foreign population of the country have risen approximately 150 percent within the past year.

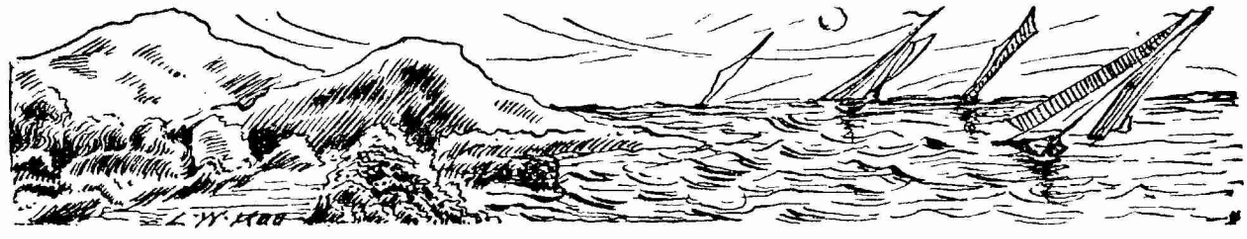
Credits are tight both in foreign and native banking circles and these institutions are carrying the bulk of the burden of the present situation. Native merchants fail to live up to their obligations throwing the responsibility on the foreign firms, the foreign firms in turn are indebted to the banks and the banks must either carry the load or pass it on back. In this case it will be the middle man who will suffer, the Chinese will and have refused payment and there is no recourse, and the banks must maintain their position. Many extensions of credit have been necessary within the past few months.

All in all a most depressing picture is given by the commercial today in China but it is no more depressing than that of other countries. Every period of depression has its lessons, despite its regretable tolls demanded, and the present is one that should above all things teach the Chinese the value of modern business methods, the maintenance of a reserve fund, and the elimininations, in so far as is possible, of exchange speculations from legitimate business. It should also bring about an effort to standardize the coinage of the country and to place it on a more favorable and less fluctuating parity with the countries of the West. India is after this with a semi-gold standard and China must eventually turn her attention to similar measures.

By no means, however, should the efforts of the foreign trade nations be slackened in China. Valuable lessons are to be learned in the conduct of an import and export concern in present and past events. Preparedness might be called the foundation of the advice coming forth, and a realization that foreign trade is not always a "bed of roses." Capital, intimate insight, and reserves are required. With all lessons learned and profited by immensely vaster prospects are in the future.

The sporadic industrial development of China continues and from various sections of the nation come reports of new enterprises. These enterprises are of a nature that demand foreign cooperation in machinery and otherwise. They are also of a character that even with low exchange they will be able to produce reasonable and satisfactory returns to their owners. When in the heyday of prosperity it was possible to pay for a cotton mill running into a million or more dollars within nine months after its installation, it most certainly will be possible to pay successful dividends on a similar venture in the present day.

The condition existing now is that partially of a mental attitude. As has been written before, it is difficult to adjust oneself to common fare after the gorgings of a day of prosperity but such an adjustment is the natural process of human events. Exchange will probably never recover to old wartime levels but it will eventually find a steadying influence, the 165 period will be forgotten in the commerce of the day and China will assume the same attitude as will the other countries of the world—"business as usual."



16-078

Who's Who in China

Quo Tai-chi, Representative of the Southern Government at Peking.

(郭泰祺字復初)

Quo Tai-chi has been in Peking and Tientsin for the last fortnight, and has been attempting to secure the agreement of the Diplomatic Body to the release of the accumulated salt surplus revenue which belongs to the Southern government. His views advanced to support his contention are appreciated in the diplomatic quarters, but it is feared that his efforts will not be successful for the time being at least.

Born in Wusueh, Hupeh, Mr. Quo studied in Wuchang from 1903 to 1904. In May of 1904 he arrived in the United States of America, as a government supported student. For one year he prepared for college at Easthampton High School, and at Willeston Seminary between 1907 and 1908.

He studied political science at the University of Pennsylvania between 1908 and 1911, and graduated with the degree of B. S. In his college days he was active socially. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in March of 1911, and was member and at one time an officer of the Philomathean Literary Society, and of the Cosmopolitan Club.

Between 1911 and 1912 he was awarded a scholarship in sociology at Pennsylvania, and become an editor of the "Pennsylvanian." In 1911 he was reporter for the Philadelphia Press. He returned to China in March of 1912, and was appointed Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, who was then Vice-President with his headquarters at Wuchang, where he also functioned as Military Governor of Hupeh.

When President Li went to Peking, Mr. Quo accompanied him thither as his secretary, and remained at his secretarial position until the summer of 1917 when his chief resigned from the office of the Chief Executive as a result of Chang Hsun's monarchical movement.

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In 1916 Mr. Quo was appointed Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, and this position he held until the summer of 1917 when he resigned from all the government offices upon the resignation of his chief from the Presidency, and left for the South where he joined the opposition government.

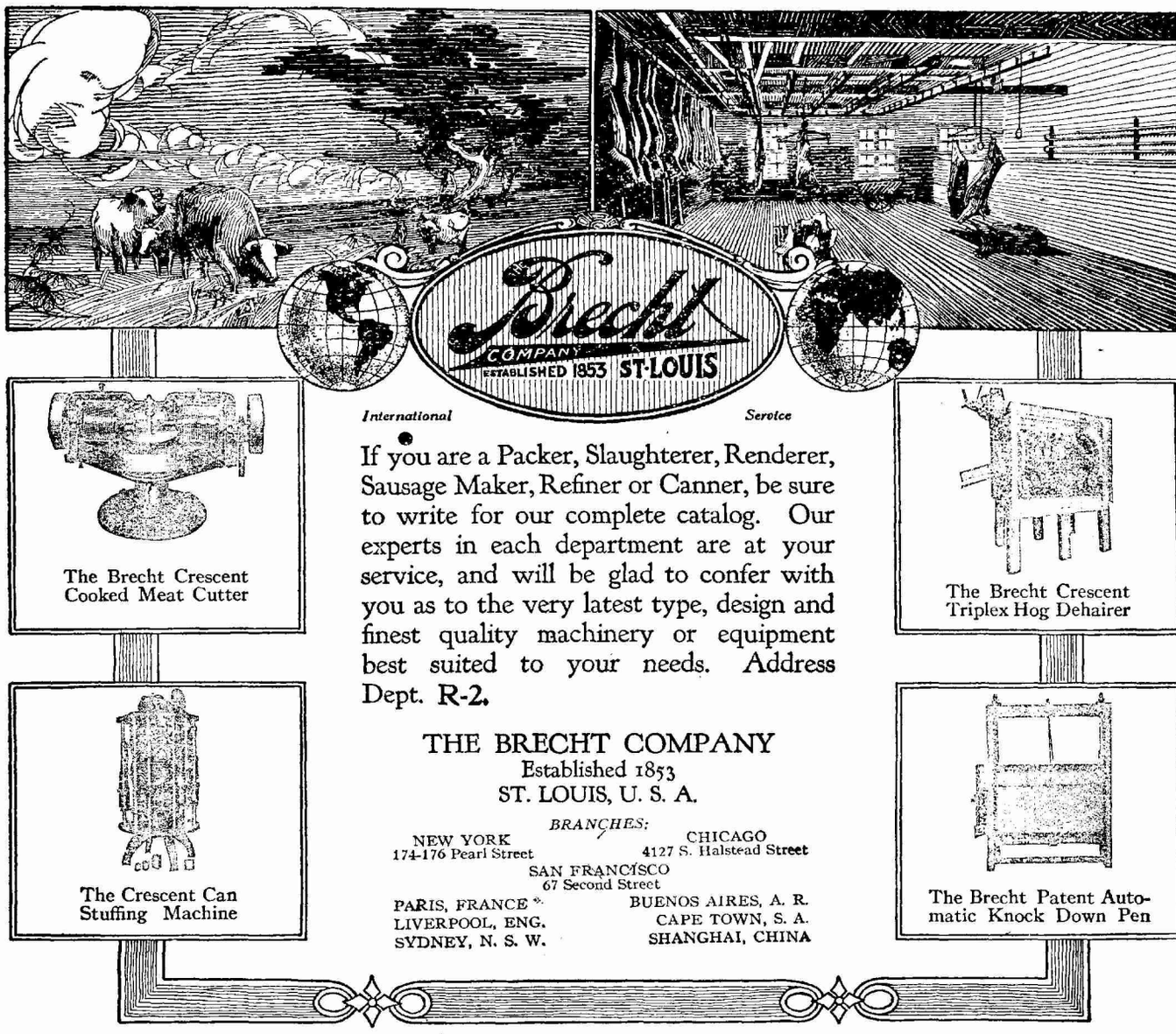
In 1919 and 1920 he was in Paris as a member of the Chinese Southern delegation to the European Peace Conference and did much for China. After the termination of the Conference he returned to China and remained inactive for a time. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang returned to Canton and resumed their political activities, he likewise took an active part in the administration of the opposition government. He is now in Peking in connection with the salt surplus revenue belonging to the South which he is trying to release.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China's Appeal to Americans

From the "New York Evening Post"

Five dollars given to-day for the relief of unhappy China will snatch a man or woman or child from starvation and afford subsistence until the next harvest, in June. Great numbers of people in New York can give enough to save a family whose parents are wondering whether it is not better to kill their children than watch them die by inches from hunger. There are those in New York who can write out a check that will rescue a whole village where people



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are sinking under hunger, cold, and typhus. If Americans do not hurry to the aid of this famine gripped area, more than twice the size of New York State, the chief hope of a population nearly half as great as America's will have been lost. The Chinese are giving all they can. In Shanghai alone they have given six times as much as Americans have thus far cabled over. Japanese and Europeans are contributing according to their ability. But it is upon the United States, as incomparably the richest of nations and the one which has long professed to be China's best friend, that the principal responsibility falls.

Every cent given can be transformed into food as fast as cables can transfer credits and railways can transfer grain and beans. Not a sack of flour need be taken from Europe and America. In Manchuria and other parts of China, blest with a heavy harvest, the granaries are stuffed. Two railways run north and south through the famine area, and one penetrates it from the eastern seaboard, while from the distributing points on these lines supplies are taken to remoter centres by mule-cart. Givers may feel assured that the distribution is as scientific and efficient as the conditions allow. It is in the hands of experienced workers, and the government is cooperating with American relief agencies. In Shansi, for example, the population has been divided into groups, the wealthy are made to help support the poor, prices are regulated, and employment on public works is when possible substituted for free relief.

We cannot forget that China is a sister republic, and that in government, education, and social progress we have been proud to call ourselves her first counsellor and friend. It was the United States, we boast, which remitted the Boxer indemnity, has stood firm for the open door, has established medical missions and colleges, has furnished constitutional ideas and advisers, and has rejoiced to see the steady growth, through, all the political turmoil, of a real nationalist sentiment. These hundreds of millions, struggling dumbly toward better political and social estate, look to us as their most disinterested and open-handed helpers. They turned instinctively to Americans in China when the famine first loomed over them. America has already exerted herself for the removal of the permanent causes of famine in China through the encouragement of the investment of capital which will bring adequate railways, irrigation systems, flood control, and other utilities. But the immediate need is urgent. The gratitude of the Chinese people will not be grudgingly voiced. No American who feels a pride in our historic attitude toward China, and who hopes that a feeling of solidarity will grow among the world's peoples, but will find therein a reinforcement of the simpler motives for giving now.

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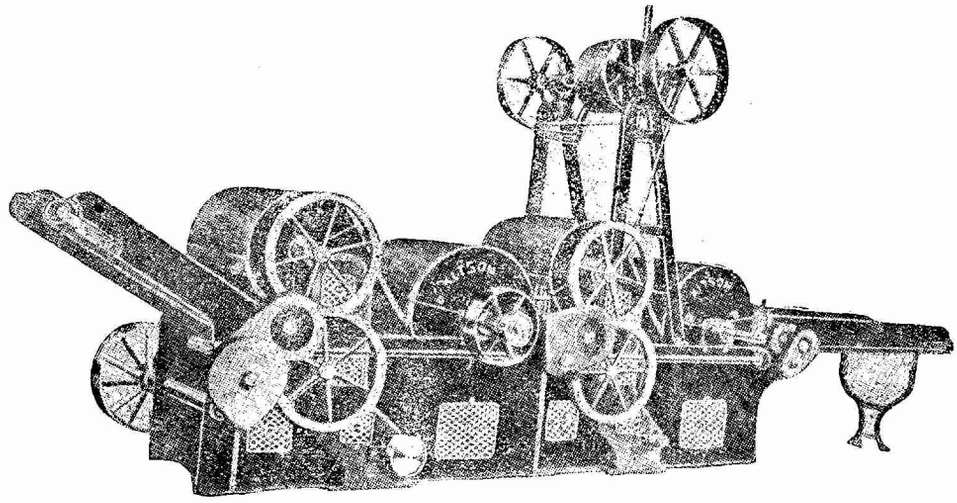

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Agents in China

But the simpler motives are enough. Were China far more alien than she is, the appeal of dying millions must be heard.

Toward an Understanding With Japan

From the "New York Evening Post"

Attainment of a correct policy with regard to Japan is hampered by an ambiguity of claims and counter-claims. This is true in California and in Asia. The problem needs analysis. We must define for ourselves what it is we have the right to demand and what it is Japan has the right to demand. We can afford to be firm if we are willing to be just. We must deal with realities. It is a fact to be recognized that California, supported by the general sentiment of this country, will not tolerate further Japanese immigration; and it is the duty of the men at Washington to see that restriction is made effective. On the other hand, Japan is justified in her protest against California's discriminatory land legislation. The problem is far from insoluble. The best sentiment in California has declared itself ready to grant legal equality to the Japanese already in the State, if the State receives guarantees against further immigration. When we have made this distinction clear to the Japanese we have deprived the hate-mongers in Japan of a weapon.

We need a similar definition of policy on the Asian continent. We are right in opposing Japanese schemes of territorial expansion at the cost of China or Siberia. We shall be in the wrong if we interfere with the expansion of Japanese commerce in Asia when unaccompanied by political designs. By such a clear definition of policy we shall antagonize the militaristic element in Japan, but not the growing liberal sentiment in Japan; precisely as such a definition will offend the hate-mongers in this country, but will only please the great mass of decent American sentiment.

A firm, courteous protest against Japanese occupation of Russian soil would meet, not with opposition, but with approval, from a large and influential part of the Japanese people. This element has declared the government's Siberian policy, as the Tokio *Asahi* said last month, a failure into which Japan has been "dragged by the blundering diplomacy of the military." Though the Siberian garrison has been reduced, the expense is onerous. The expedition has not prevented the Bolshevization of much of Eastern Siberia. It has antagonized the Russians against Japan. The Nicolaievsk incident created a disagreeable impression throughout the world. And what return, ask the liberals, is promised? Annexation of Russian territory is out of the question, and there are no commercial gains which might not have been made by other methods.

This question of a cooperation of liberal elements on both sides of the Pacific has especially large implications for Japan. Few Japanese would assert that real parliamentary government exists in the empire. Okuma himself, "the grand old man" of the fight for a better governmental system, has said it does not. On the outbreak of the World War Okuma, as Premier, and the equally liberal Kato, as Foreign Minister, fell under the domination of the military oligarchy led by Prince Yamagata. The military party dictated their Chinese policy, including the famous five-group demands. In 1916 it made

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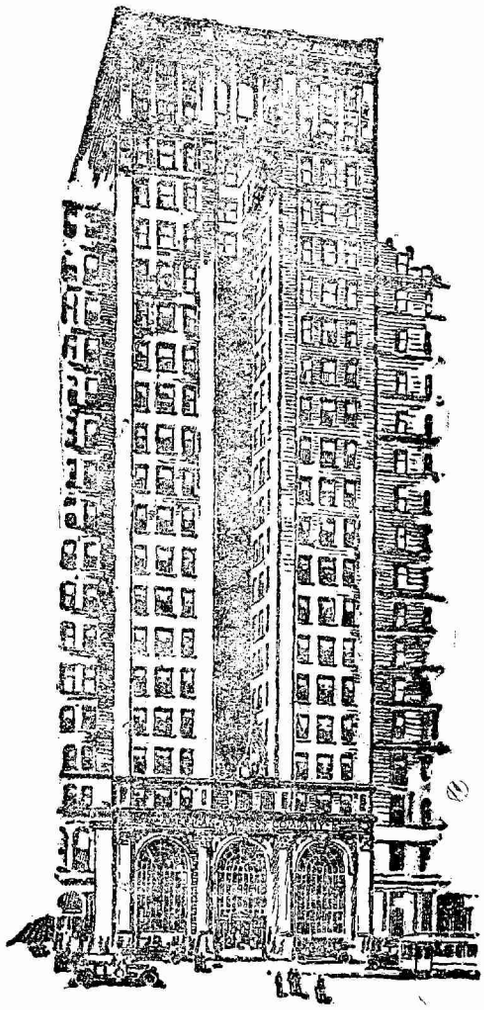

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Terauchi the Premier, against Okuma's opposition, and it still, under Premier Hara, wields great authority.

Liberal Japanese perceive that their fast-growing population of nearly 60,000,000, crowding a small archipelago so sterile that not one-fifth the land is cultivated, can be supported only by great development of industry. They have little coal, but they can obtain it cheaply from China's limitless fields. Their markets are ill-developed, but Asia's hundreds of millions afford a marketing field of vast potentialities. Such Japanese also perceived long ago that the only foundation for industrial and commercial prosperity is the good-will of customer nations. The five-group demands and the Shantung policy in China resulted in successive waves of ill-feeling and an organized boycott. The Korean and Siberian policies have not pleased those Japanese who would see their country play the role in Asia that England plays in Europe, buying raw materials and selling finished goods on an enormous scale.

All observers note that in Japan enlightened sentiment is growing. Baron Fujimura, in a frank contribution to the *Japan Advertiser* of December 21, comments on the hostility of professionl and business men to militaristic principles. "I am pleased to think that the anti-military battle of the Liberals is now fast gaining ground in Japan, and we are in earnest hope that at no distant future our so-called militarism will be entirely done away with."

Liberal sentiment in Japan will not object if we raise a protest against Japanese militarist ambitions in China or Siberia. Where we have a clear case against the militarists—and there is a good deal of a case in China and Siberia—we can speak out firmly. But we must not allow militarist excesses to be distorted by our own mischief makers into a case against the whole Japanese people, or into a denial of Japan's legitimate slaim to be allowed to work out her economic destinies.

Britain, Japan, and America

From the "New Statesman" (London)

The general question of international disarmament is arousing a good deal of discussion in America just now. For post-war Europe it has hardly yet become a live problem. Great Britain has reduced her army practically to pre-war dimensions. France is reducing hers, and will presently reduce it still further. No European Power has a naval "programme," and no naval shipbuilding worth mentioning is going on even in this country. There has therefore been no immediate ground for discussion—or had not been until Mr. Daniels's energetic defence of the great American naval programme began to excite attention. And it is hard to take even that very seriously; partly because it cannot threaten our own supremacy for years to come, partly because so many authorities are skeptical as to the value of battleships in any case, but mainly because the American programme seems to be based upon an assumption which to the average Englishman seems entirely fantastic, namely, that it is possible for Great Britain to be dragged by Japan into a war against America. Such a war would quite inevitably mean the break up of the British Empire, for Canada and Australia would be against us. In point of fact the Anglo-Japanese Treaty expressly provides for an exception in case Japan should be involved in war with America; but treaty or no treaty, Americans may rest assured that we should never commit imperial suicide in that particular fashion.

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The Russian Children's Colony

Mrs. G. M. Campbell spoke interestingly before a meeting of the Women's League last week of her experiences with the American Red Cross while matron of the Red Cross Barracks in Vladivostok. She spent from July 1918 until her return from Finland last Christmas with the Russian children under the supervision of the American Red Cross. An account of the trip they took and their experiences is included in the following paragraphs, in part:

During the winter of 1917 and 1918 conditions in the larger cities of Russia were much worse than in the country and for that reason several groups of parents decided to send their children in colonies to the farming districts; a very large majority from Petrograd but some from Moscow. For a group of children of twenty or thirty a couple of teachers were sent to keep up their studies and enough other help to look after their personal wants.

During the spring of 1918, sometime in June, the fighting between the Czechko Slovaks and the Russians began, at which time the colonies were cut off from their parents and as the Czechks came on they were pushed back and back until they were stranded near Omsk Siberia. It was here the American Red Cross took over three groups and consolidated them into one Petrograd Russian Children's Colony. For a short while they were taken care of in the vicinity of Omsk but due to difficulty of transportation of supplies they moved to Vladivostok in August 1919. Here they were looked after by a staff of Russians and Americans. Several efforts were made in the spring of 1920, to send the children home; but the idea of taking them home by rail was abandoned because all communications were cut off near Chita and other means failed whereby the children could be taken home. Finally a Japanese freighter was chartered and remodeled so as to carry 1,000 people and we started on a voyage "around the world" on July 13, from Vladivostok.

Good weather favored the trip from the first and arriving at Japan in short time the children were entertained by the schools and children there; from Japan we journeyed toward San Francisco arriving there on August 2, being entertained by the Junior Red Cross. The party was all taken in automobiles to Fort Scott and located in quarters used by the army during the war. Many places were visited here afterwards proceeding on our journey. We arrived in Panama one evening about 8 o'clock and imagine our surprise when a large crowd was there to meet us with about seventy-five gallons of excellent ice cream which the Red Cross had arranged. Quite a storm was encountered in the Carribean Sea and a great number of the personnel and children were sick. On arriving in New York we were taken by the army tugs to Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island and quartered in camps. Many interesting trips were made at this stop including one up the Hudson. We left New York in September and went direct to Brest, France, where we had some Red Cross cargo to load. Our destination was changed from Bordeaux to some Baltic port in Finland or Esthonia.

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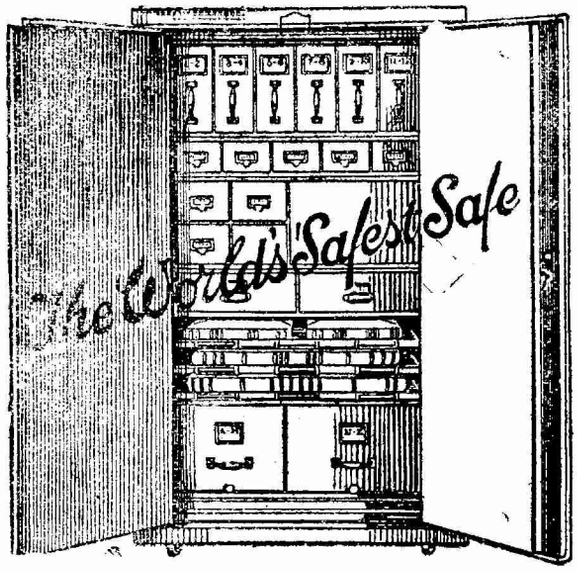

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After arriving at Brest we stayed there about four days and went up the English Channel through the Kiel Canal into the Baltic Sea and to Helsingfors, Finland. Sanitoriums were fixed for the housing of children and after a short time we were able to settle down to regular routine.

As much comfort as possible was supplied for the children in every way, a festive Christmas tree arranged and all were made as happy and contented as possible, but nevertheless there naturally were many sad hearts in the group, not knowing whether they would ever hear or see of their parents again.

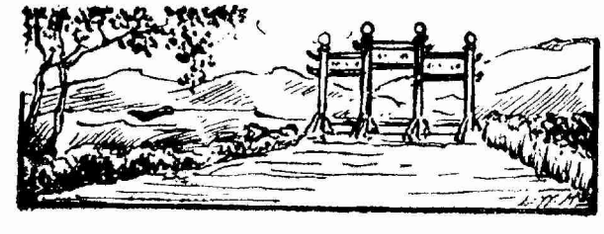
Roads Committee Report, at Pan-Pacific Road of Directors Meeting, Union Club

Dr. C. T. Wang reported that the Pan-Pacific Roads Committee had met five or six times since his report at the November meeting of the board and much headway had been made. At the last meeting Mr. Powell, chairman of the sub-committee on survey, submitted a plan for a road to the Shanghai hills, Kashing, Shihmen, Hangchow, past Mokanshan, West Taiho, Eshing, Wusih, Changso, Kiading, Shanghai-a total of 260 miles. This route would take in some of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the country. A branch was also proposed from Eshing to Nanking. The idea was that the road should not run parallel with the railway but touch it at places. Roads from the other main cities could easily be built to the railways. Printed lithographic maps of this section of the country showing where roads will run will be made. The route, as suggested, is not fixed as yet but is subject to change.

The roadway, as planned, will be fifty feet wide —actual thirty feet center—and ten feet on each side to prevent houses encroaching on the road. The roads would be built as inexpensively as possible, the surface being metalled with the growth of traffic. Yung Tsung Ching, chairman of the finance sub-committee, has invited the entire Roads Committee and also the directors of the Pan-Pacific Association to visit Wusih, March 9th, to see the twenty-eight li of roads they have built there.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, chairman of the lecture sub-committee, was also present at the last meeting and is preparing material for lectures.

Most important, the committee looks toward launching a "Good Roads Movement" with a membership and fees. It will still be in affiliation with the Pan-Pacific Association but a bigger movement is desired. Branches will also be organized in all the principal cities of the country. It is hoped that by the time the proposed exhibition is ready the movement will be well launched. Three grades of membership are proposed: ordinary—$2,00, sustaining—$20.00, life—$200.00 and up. One member of the committee has already subscribed a life membership.



This Is How the U. S. Government Stands

The following tables were compiled from more detailed and elaborate statistics in the annual report just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. They do not conform in accounting phraseology or classifications of entries with official Treasury reports, but they show more simply the Government's fiscal position.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEBT.

June 30, 1920.

Liberty loans, outstanding, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Victory	$19,581,201,450
Treasury certificates of indebtedness outstanding	2,768,925,500
War savings certificates outstanding	827,419,021
Miscellaneous pre-war bond issues	883,549,390
Greenbacks not covered by gold reserve, and other debt items, on which interest is not accruing	236,823,049
Total gross debt	$24,297,918,411
By Dec. 1, 1920, the gross debt had been reduced to	24,175,156,244

These gross debt figures are not offset by cash in the Treasury June 30, 1920, $359,947,020, nor by the debts of foreign Governments on account of war loans (as of November 15, 1920), $9,580,823,677.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, PREVIOUS YEARS

1919 (August 31)	$26,596,701,648
1917	2,712,549,476
1914 (before war)	967,953,310
1899 (Spanish War)	1,046,048,750
1865 (Civil War)	2,381,530,294

SUMMARY OF FISCAL YEAR, 1920.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year	$1,226,164,935
Internal revenue	5,399,149,245
Customs	323,536,559
Miscellaneous ordinary receipts	981,728,633
Deferred Liberty Bond receipts	1,106,358,593
Other minor debt receipts	17,261,387
Total	$9,054,199,354

EXPENDITURES.

General Government expenses	$5,362,509,591
Interest on Government debt	1,024,024,440
Liberty Bonds and War savings certificates bought back	1,423,873,230
Excess of repayments of temporary borrowings on Treasury certificates over receipts from same source	* 859,978,490
Miscellaneous debts paid	23,866,582
Cash on hand at end of year	359,947,020
Total	$9,054,199,354

* Redemptions of certificates were $15,588,704,458 and receipts from new certificates issues were $14,728,825,968.

RECAPITULATION.

Expenses for upkeep of Government, interest on debt and payment of debt principal	$8,694,252,333
Net receipts, excluding postal receipts, which were substantially consumed by postal expenditures	7,828,034,418
Excess of expenses over receipts, or approximate amount by which working cash was reduced during the year	$866,217,914

ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR, 1921.

(Ended June 30).

Remaining Half of Year Covered by Estimates.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year	$359,947,020
Internal revenue	4,700,000,000
Customs	350,000,000
Miscellaneous ordinary receipts	689,565,000
War savings securities and few other minor public debt items	60,193,375
Estimated gross deficit at end of year	2,005,037,119
Total	$8,164,742,515

EXPENDITURES

General Government expenses	$3,876,298,931
Interest on Government debt	975,000,000
Redemption of war savings securities	150,000,000
Sinking fund for Liberty bonds	253,404,865
Miscellaneous payments on debt	150,488,219
Treasury certificates falling due	2,509,550,500
Cash on hand needed at end of year	250,000,000
Total	$8,164,742,515

ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR, 1922.

(Beginning July 1, 1921, Ending June 30, 1922).

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at beginning of year	$250,000,000
Internal revenue	4,000,000,000
Customs	350,000,000
Miscellaneous ordinary receipts	509,530,000
War savings securities and few other public debt items	60,200,000
Estimated gross deficit, end of year	1,448,481,211
Total	$6,618,311,211

EXPENDITURES.

General Government expenses	$2,974,769,227
Interest on Government debt	922,650,000
Redemption of war savings securities	125,000,000
Sinking fund for Liberty bonds	265,754,865
Miscellaneous payments on debt	75,100,000
Treasury certificates falling due	*2,005,037,119
Cash on hand, needed at end of year	250,000,000
Total	$6,618,311,211

* Assuming deficit in 1921 is met by issuance of new certificates.

CONCLUSION.

Secretary Houston: "It is obvious that the hope * * * of a more favorable outcome on June 30, 1922, can be realized only if the appropriations and expenditures are reduced substantially below the estimates given in the tables."

Unless appropriations to be made by Congress before June 30, 1920, and consequently expenses for 1922, can be reduced the deficit of $1,448,581,211 may be met by issuing approximately that amount of Treasury certificates, hus retaining that much floating debt.

ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR, 1923.

(Ending June 30, 1923).

Secretary Houston makes no estimates of receipts and expenditures in detail for 1923. Apart from the usual expenses for Government maintenance and operation, however, the following debts must be provided for:

EXPENDITURES.

Treasury certificates falling due	*$1,448,581,211
War savings securities, maturing Jan. 1, 1923, nearly	800,000,000
Victory Liberty bonds, maturing May 20, 1923, approximately	†3,750,000,000
Total	$5,998,581,211

* Assuming estimated deficit in 1922 actually develops and is met by issuance of new certificates.

Nearly $4,250,000,000 Victory-Liberty notes were outstanding as of June 30, 1920, but it is planned to buy up about $500,000,000 of these in 1921 and 1922 on the market, from the sinking fund. The Treasury believes it will be possible to reduce the Victory loan further by acceptance of taxes and by advance redemptions during the fiscal year 1923, so that at maturity it will stand at about $3,000,000,000. A substantial part of this sum probably will be refunded by issuance of new securities at the time the Victory loan falls due.

WAR LOANS AND BALANCES.

Allied debts to United States, down to November 15, as shown in Secretary Houston's report, total $10,816,091,858.18, including interest on loans $700,494,709.72; surplus war material, $563,032,739.63; relief funds, $84,014,527.92; navy supples for Poland, $2,266,709.66.

By subtracting the amounts repaid by allied countries, the balances yet due on cash advanced is shown in the following table:

	Cash Advanced.	Repaid.	Balance.
Great Britain	$4,277,000,000.00	$30,181,641.56	$4,196,818,538.44
France	2,997,477,800.00	31,449,357.55	2,956,028,442.45
Italy	1,631,338,986.99	.....	1,631,338,986.99
Belgium	349,214,467.89	10,000.00	349,204,467.89
Russia	187,729,750.00	.....	187,729,750.00
Czecho-Slovakia	61,256,206.74	.....	61,256,206.74
Serbia	26,780,465.56	605,326.34	26,175,139.22
Rumania	25,000,000.00	1,794,180.48	23,205,819.52
Greece	15,000,000.00	.....	15,000,000.00
Cuba	10,000,000.00	500,000.00	9,500,000.00
Liberia	26 000.00	.....	26,000.00
Total	$9,580,823,677.18	$114,540,505.93	$9,466,233,171.25

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Y. W. C. A. Hostess Secretary Entertained

Miss Florence Brown, recently arrived in China to become hostess secretary of the Y. W. C. A., was the guest of honor at a tea and reception at the Y. W. C. A. National Headquarters, 61 Range Road, from 4 to 7 o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 8.

Miss Brown during the war had as her special work making people acquainted and interpreting the Young Women's Christian Association to tourists and residents. When Miss Grace Coppock, general secretary for the Y. W. C. A., in China during her visit to America last year was fortunate to secure the services of Miss Brown in connection with the same kind of work in China. More than 100 people were present at the reception.

Report Given on Incorporation Bill

Despite the fact that cablegrams have been received in Shanghai that the American Federal Incorporation Bill, H. R. 7204, had failed to pass at this session of Congress, a recent report from Messrs. C. L. Seitz and J. B. Powell, now in Washington as special representatives of American Chambers of Commerce in China, contains the assurance that the measure will be given favorable consideration at the special session to be convened this month.

The report states: that the Ways and Means Committee of the House has the Bill under consideration this week (week of February 1) and several conferences have been held with the Committee. There have been several days of concentration on an intensive press campaign to get action during this session of Congress. After approval by the Ways and Means Committee the Bill goes before the Committee of the Judiciary of the House, of which Congressman Dyer is chairman, and no difficulty is anticipated there. The Bill will than be printed and Congressman Dyer hopes to get it on the calendar for a vote next Monday (February 7); all have hope of favorable action and then the Bill goes to the Senate. The Bill in the Senate was introduced by Senator Jones, of Washington, and it is anticipated there will be no difficulty in the Upper House.

The chief difficulties have been in making the members of Congress, and especially the leaders, realize the unique importance of extraterritorial conditions in China and that a special act of Congress is required to bring relief to American merchants here. Practically every American Chamber of Commerce outside of the United States is clamoring for relief from income taxes and excess profits taxes and this has handicapped the representatives because many members of Congress and the officials of the Treasury Department consider there should be general legislation to assist all American business abroad instead of special legislation affecting American merchants in China only.

The Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Commerce has assigned its secretary to stay in Washington until the measure is either a law or a failure. The National Foreign Trade Council has helped tremendously and the National Chamber in Washington sent out its official endorsement and recommendation to every

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

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Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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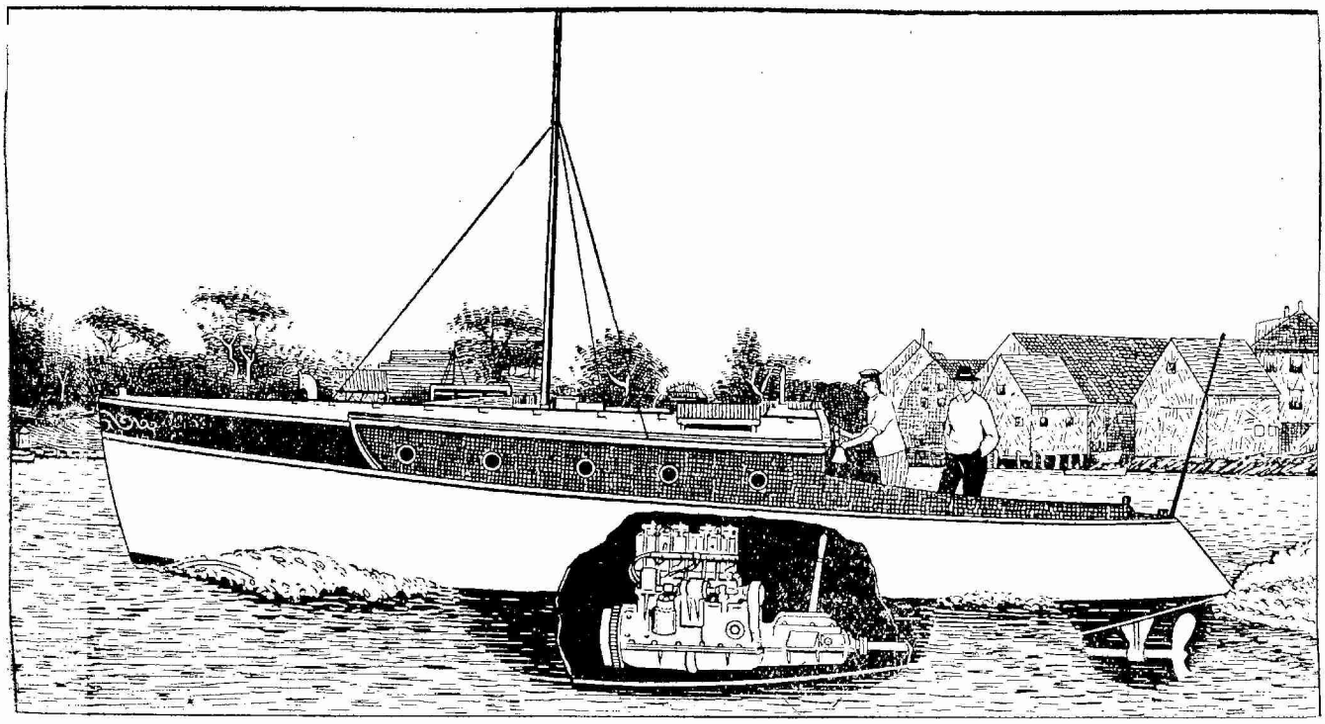

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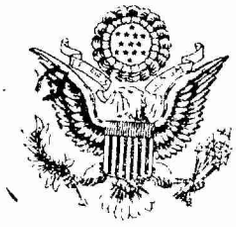

"INCOME TAX RETURNS"

Individual Income Tax Return Forms have been received for 1920. Application for same should be made to the Shipping Office, American Consulate General, during office hours. It is important that these returns should receive early attention.

M. F. PERKINS,
American Consul in Charge.

chamber of commerce in American on February 2. It is easy to see the results of efforts during the past two years as practically everybody knows something about the necessity for Federal Incorporation of American companies in China. The difficulty has been due to lack of some one at Washington with specific information and a good pair of legs trained to the city of "magnificent distances."

The Federal Incorporation Bill as now drawn, and as it will probably go through the House, provides national incorporation with very strict supervision under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce and is to be administered through his representative in China.

If the Bill is carried over to the next Congress it will have a friend and supporter in President Harding and this will help materially. The Bill has the combined help of all of the chambers of the Pacific Coast, the Gulf Coast, the Mississipi Valley and the Atlantic Coast, so that not much more field work will be required.

Mr. H. H. Arnold was recently in Washington and appeared before the Ways and Means Committee. He gave the members detailed information regarding the need of this legislation. The majority of the members now appreciate the necessity of American firms in China being placed on an even footing with their competitors.

The report closes with the remark that Americans in China may rest assured that Washington has a keen interest in their needs and final action may be confidently expected within the next two or three weeks.

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Men and Events

A son, Edwin Starr, was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Belknap, on Tuesday March 9, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai.

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. White will be at home on Saturday afternoon March 12, from 4 to 7 o'clock, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. J. Q. Dealey, at the Shanghai College.

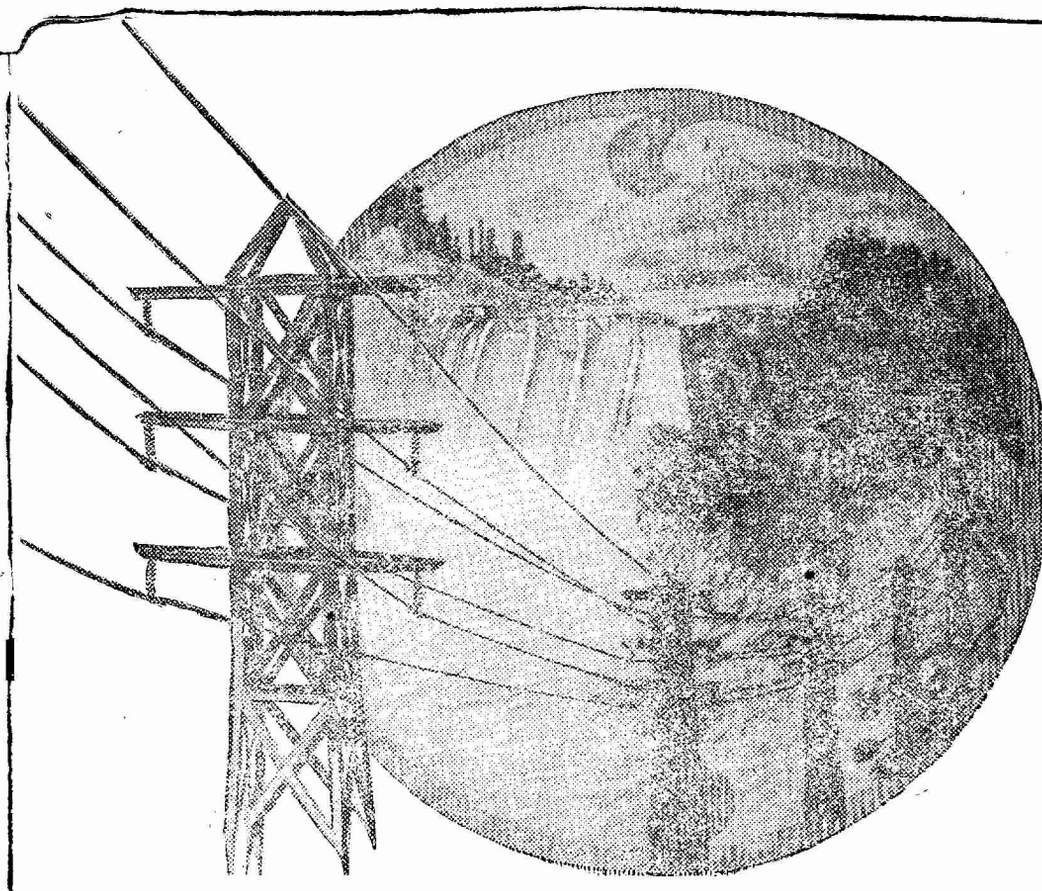
A monthly meeting of the executive committee of the board of managers of the Shanghai American School, was held at the school premises, on Wednesday afternoon, March 9, at 4 o'clock.

A son, Edward Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Waite, on Tuesday, March 7. Mr. Waite is general manager of Waite, McClave and Company, importers and exporters, Shanghai.

A son, Richard Robert Hughes, was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hughes, at Detroit, Michigan, on Friday, March 4. 1921, Mr. Hughes is a member of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

G. F. M. Kenney, of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, arrived in Shanghai on the *s. s. Columbia*, on Friday, March 4, to join the business Equipment Corporation in China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kenney.

Roland S. Homer of the Standard Oil Company returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Columbia*, Friday,



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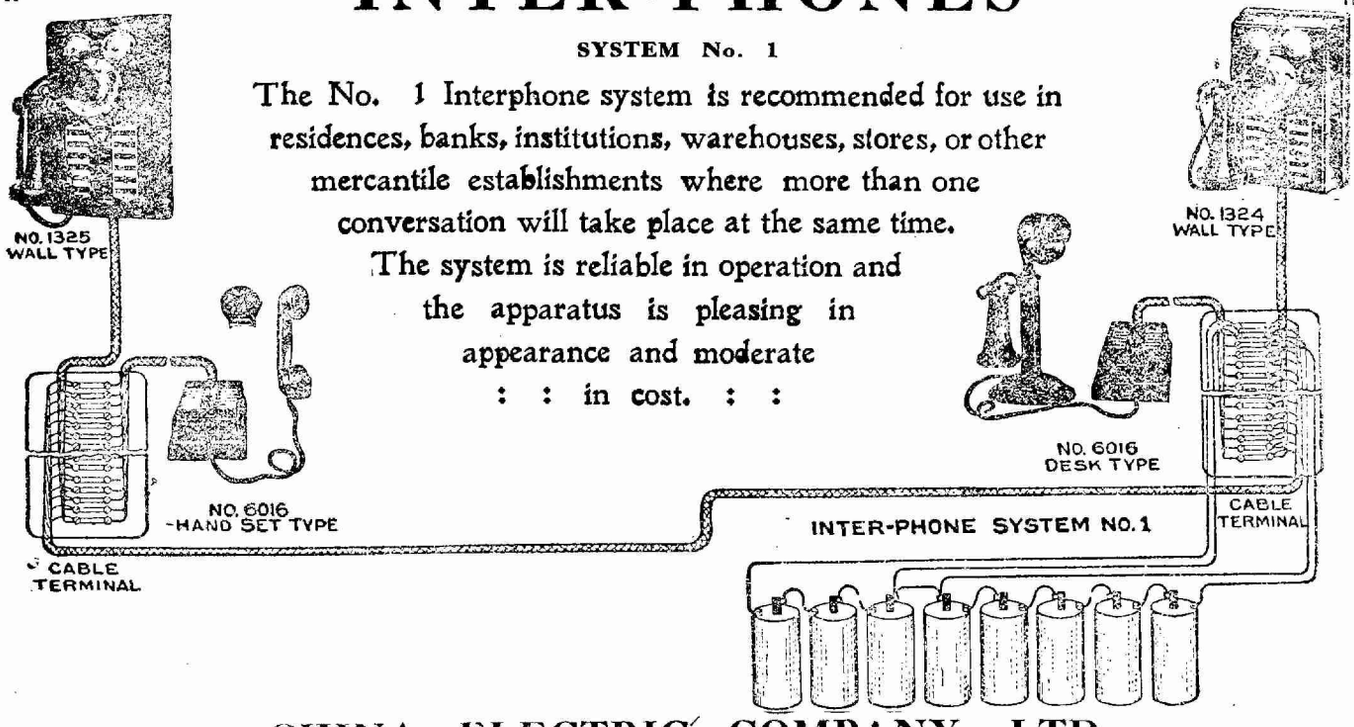

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March 4, after six months spent in America on home leave. He departed for Harbin on Tuesday, March 8, where he has been transferred.

The Shanghai Hotels Ltd., announced last week that they had bought the controlling interest in the China Motors Ltd., which includes the Eastern and Star Garages of Shanghai. Leon Friedman will be general manager of the company, while his brother, Max Friedman will be sales manager. The Friedman brothers were previously with the China Motors Ltd.

A mass meeting at the Town Hall will begin the national drive in Shanghai for the famine relief on Friday, March 11. The drive will last for seven days or so and it is understood that the Chinese organizations here will pledge about $250,000 at the mass meeting to start the drive. Shanghai is expected to raise $1,000,000 as its share in the national drive for funds to alleviate distress in the famine district.

T. B. Oei and T. S. Wang, two Chinese students from Manila, P. I., are expected to arrive in Shanghai shortly where they will be connected with some financial institution. They are sons of Chinese capitalists in Amoy and have been studying banking in the Philippines for the last six months. More than fifty members of the staff of the China Banking Corporation tendered a farewell reception in honor of Messrs. Oei and Wang.

Miss Frances Willard Wong, traveling secretary of the Chinese Women's Christian Temperance Union, is now in Manila, where she is delivering lectures to promote temperance among the young Chinese. She is expecting to tour Southern China and the Philippines and is a national organizer of young people's work for China. Miss Wong is a graduate of Northwestern University and an engaging speaker and demonstrates what education can do for the women of China.

L. A. Osborne, president of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, and vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and L. M. Keeler, head of the Whitin Machine Company of Whitinsville, Massachusetts, one of the largest manufacturers of cotton textile machinery in America, addressed the Rotary Club at its regular meeting at the Astor House on Thursday, March 10. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Keeler are in the East to survey conditions in connection with their business. The industries named are represented in Shanghai by Gaston, Williams and Wigmore as agents.

A report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University for 1919-1920 by John

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PHARMACIE GENERALE, 34 Nanking Road.
SHANGHAI DISPENSARY, 24 Foochow Road.
VENUS DISPENSARY, 107 Canton Road.

16-098

H. Reisner, dean, has been published containing a complete account of the sericulture and mulberry work, a report to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture, a resume of last season's cooperative experiments on cotton improvement, and plans for future seasons, forestry, agricultural gardens, and a report of the committee on agricultural and forestry schools. Dr. Reisner is now in America on furlough in the interests of his college and in connection with introducing American methods in the School of Agriculture and the American plow in China.

The Nationl Foreign Trade Council, eighth convention is scheduled to take place at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 4, 5, 6, and 7. The convention will center around the theme of American foreign trade and its present problems. The familiarity of the delegates with conditions governing business in the country from which they come, their ability to consider foreign trade problems both from the American and the foreign point of view, and their appreciation of those matters of policy or legislation needed to maintain and increase American trade abroad, are essential to the organization of a successful foreign trade convention. Special attention will be given to such matters of interest to American traders abroad as double taxation, federal incorporation, finance, reorganization of the foreign service of the government, American organization for foreign trade,and permanent production for foreign trade.

The Mother's Department of the American Woman's Club promises another exceedingly interesting program for its next regular meeting on March 10, at 10: 30 o' clock at the Carlton Cafe. The subject for study is "Art Appreciation," to be presented by Mrs. G. C. Stockton, who has studied at art schools in New York and Denver, having been a student under America's greatest art teacher, Arthur Wesley Dow. His method of instruction along the line of *synthetic art* which has been Mrs. Stockton's especial study, has revolutionized art study in America. Mrs. Stockton believes that parents do more than the school in the giving of the child power to detect and create beauty. Mrs. R. D. Stafford will bring to the attention of the members "Masterpieces in Color," edited by Hare. The nominating committee will bring in its report at this meeting.

The Chinese Cotton Exchange Ltd., was founded by the prominent Chinese cotton merchant of different cotton associations, such as, Tungchow, Tsungming, Hankow, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Yuyao, Shensi, Shanghai, etc., with a capital of 400,000 Mex. dollars, in the year 1920. After 3 months' preparation the exchange has been well organized; and the opening ceremony was held on the Friday, March 4. The Chinese officials and prominent merchants, as well as foreign guests were cordially invited. There are three departments in the exchange viz;—business department, accounting department, and financial department. Chas. H. Yann who is one of the promoters, is the business manager, and V. P. Nie the assistant; Tai Tseng Tsing and Wong Wei Ju, the heads of the accounting department; and Mr. C. Y. Chang the head of the financial department. All the managements are arranged with the new system, and the books are recorded with the western method. We dare say that this is the most complete organization among those organized purely by Chinese.

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16-099

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Published by MILLARD'S REVIEW and for sale at the following prices:

"China's Present Political Situation"

By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigan, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price .....10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price .....20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

Price .....10 cts.

"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

Price .....20 cts.

"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

16-100

News from North China

The North China Star has appointed J. L. MacCartney, of the Union Medical College, as its correspondent in Peking.

Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary at the American Legation, has left Peking on holiday during which he will visit Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong.

E. S. Little, who has been ill at the French Hospital with double pneumonia for the last week, is improving gradually, and it is hoped he will soon be out of danger.

Colonel Drysdale, American Military Attache, accompanied by Messrs. Hayes and Hall, will shortly leave Peking for Kansu to make a study of the earthquakes and their conditions.

The Canadian Association of Peking held its annual dinner at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits on Thursday evening. There was an attendance of twenty-eight, and a very enjoyable time was had by all.

Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan and J. W. Hall, representing the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *China Press* respectively, have returned to Peking from a trip across the famine area between Techow and Han Tan Hsien.

Walter Whiffin, Associated Press Correspondent in Peking, who is in the Rockefeller Hospital suffering from the effects of the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain which caused temporart blindness, is now well on the way to recovery.

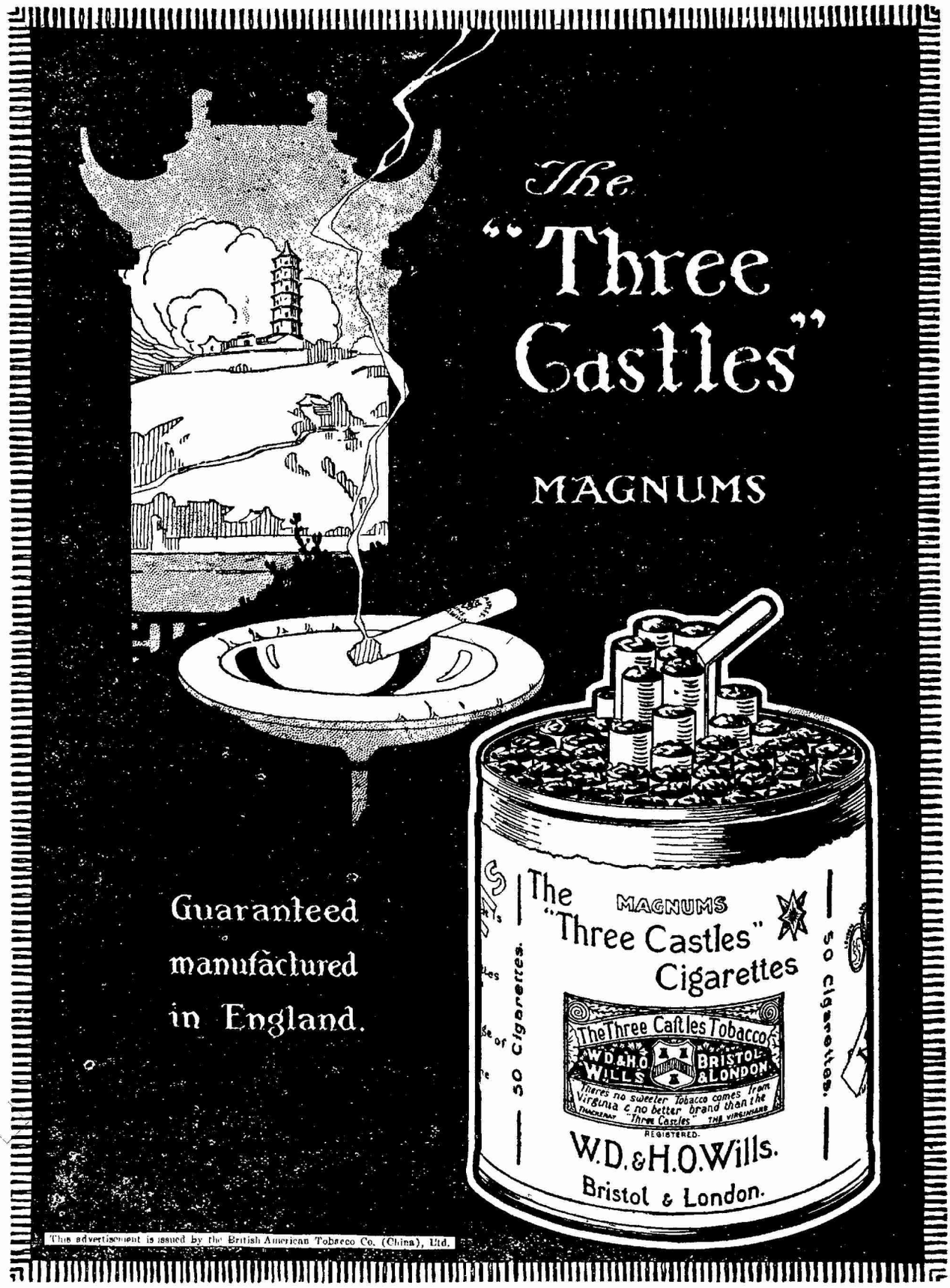
The Chinese government having withdrawn its opposition to the establishment of an American consulate at Kalgan, Mr. Sokobin, who was recently transferred from Hongkong with a view to his appointment at Kalgan, will open the consulate there about April 1.

Prince Kalachin, president of the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, is organizing an exhibition of ancient and modern instruments used in Buddhist ceremonies at Yung Ho Kung. A committee has been formed to supervise the arrangements for the exhibition.

The Anglo-American Association gave a lunch on Friday at the Wagons Lits Hotel, and many local American and British, were present. After the lunch, Dr. Pearce, of the Rockefeller Foundation, gave a talk on "Anglo-American Co-operation in Medical Education and Public Health."

The Swedish Legation at Peking has notified the Chinese government enquiring about the policy of China with regard to the payment of bonds for the Tientsin-Pukow railway and the Szechwan-Kwangtung trunk line now in non-German hands. Up to the present, China has not definitely decided her attitude towards the question.

At the request of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, the Chinese government has appointed Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as its representative on the committee appointed by the Council of the League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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-102

for the revision of the Covenant. Eleven countries, of which China is one, are represented on this committee.

Minister Crane has given a gift of $1.000 to the Ch'engfu Trade School organized and managed by Chinese members of the faculty and administration of Tsing Hua College in the neighborhood of Tsinghua. The school was founded six years ago when Dr. Y. T. Tsur was president of the college and its object was to give an education to Manchu children.

Colonel and Mrs. L. M. Gulick, of the American Legation Guard, Miss Dorothy Read, of the American Legation, and J. F. Manning, E. W. Mills and Captain Müller left Peking at the beginning of this week for a brief trip to Kalgan and Tabul on the Mongolian Plateau. They are hoping to do some antelope hunting on the plateau and will return to the Capital in a week.

The American Legation in Peking has been informed by cablegram that General Goethals, who was in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal, has been appointed American representative on the committee of experts to inquire into and report upon the scheme for improving the approaches of the Shanghai Harbor under the auspices of the Whangpo Conservancy Board.

With regard to the signing of the wireless contract between the Chinese government and the American Federal Wireless Corporation, the Danish Minister at Peking has sent a despatch to the Chinese Foreign Office in which he expressed the desire to know whether the contract will not infringe the rights granted to the Great Eastern Telegraph Company by the defunct Manchu Dynasty.

Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, has recently charged Former President Li Yuan-hung with conspiring with Lan Tien-hui to raise disturbance in Hupeh, and General Li, who is staying in Tientsin, has asked General Wang either to submit evidence to substantiate the charge or to apologize. General Li has issued a general denial of the charge in which he stated that since his retirement he has kept out of political affairs altogether.

The annual meeting of the International Anti-opium Association was held on the afternoon of March 2, at the International Press Club in Peking, at which the Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris presided. The president opened the meeting with a brief address in which he referred to the necessity for continued activity. He expressed the regret that Hongkong continued the opium monopoly. The Rev. A. Sowerby, general secretary, sent in the annual report.

The government at Peking has made another application of the Diplomatic Body for the Customs funds originally set aside for the late Canton Military government and amounting to Tls. 2,500,000. The government forwarded a statement of the uses to which this fund would be placed, Tls. 400,000 for river conservancy at Canton, Tls. 700,000 for the expenses of Chinese Legations abroad, and Tls. 1,400,000 for the redemption of domestic loans.

Quo Tai-chi, representative of the new Southern government, after being in Tientsin for a few days,

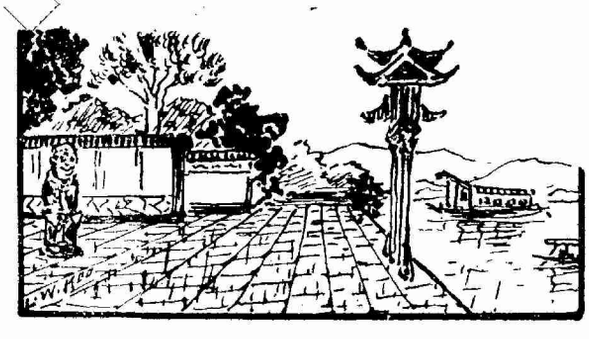
has returned to Peking to take up the negotiations on behalf of Canton with the Diplomatic Body regarding the customs surplus the Southwest feels it is entitled to. Mr. Quo is understood to be prepared to guarantee that the money will not be used for military purposes but will go for the promotion of education, the construction of harbor and conservancy works and for industrial development.

Major-General Minami, commander-in-chief of the Japanese troops in North China, (who has resigned), accompanied by Captain Ueno, left Tientsin on the afternoon of March 1, for Japan via Mukden and Korea. The Settlement Station was literally jammed with an international concourse to bid farewell to the departing general. The guard of honor was placed on platform in the order of Japanese, American, French and British contingents from the right to the left. The Chinese, American and French bands were in attendance.

The Japanese Legation on March 3, forwarded its reply to the Chinese note dealing with the sinking of the Chinese junk near Nikolaievsk in June last and the killing of some thirty Chinese sailors and claiming compensation. The reply acknowledged receipt of the Chinese note "which had been received on December 31, upwards of six months after the incident occurred." The reply concluded by contending that the actions of the Chinese were necessary in view of the circumstances then obtaining, and that therefore neither the Japanese government nor the Japanese naval authorities should be held responsible for what occurred.

The new Board of Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association for the year 1921 are: president—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris; vice-presidents, C. R. Bennett, A. S. Wearne and W. S. Strong Esq; general secretary, The Rev. A. Sowerby, Board of Directors-Mc Zeigmur Jarlin, Admiral Tsai-Ting-kan, Rev. R. W. Baers, Professor L. R. O. Bevan, Rev. Dr. G. T. Candlin, Dr. C. P. Chen, Dr. J. C. O. Cormack, Captain I. V. Gillis, Dr. J. H. Ingram, Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, Rev. J. Mullins, Dr. R. Coltman, Dr. G. D. Gray, Dr. Ni Wen-teh, Commissioner Pearce, Professor J. H. Taylor, Dr. Hu Suh. Dr. J. P. Maxwell Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Rev. Dr. Leighten Stuart, Rev. Dr. G. D. Wilder, Messrs. R. A. Burr, A. N. Hianco, L. C. Chang, Grover Clark, D. W. Edwards, W. F. Collins, Chu Li-chi, Picard Deatelian, Fei Chi-hao, A. P. Lund, R. S. Greene, A. Ramsay, M. T. Kyatrom, W. E. Pettus, E. D. Ridge, B. L. Simpson, T. Watanabe, Wu Lai-hsi.

Peking, March 5, 1921.



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16-104

News from Central China

The Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang. in a telegram to Peking, strongly protest the additional levy of stamp tax duties.

The first Chinese daily newspaper in Wuchang appeared this week, and is called *The Wuhan Daily News*. Although there are nine daily newspapers in Hankow, this is the first time that Wuchang has a newspaper.

The Hankow Philharmonic Society will give the first concert of the season next Wednesday. The program is in the hands of Mrs. Huston, Mr. Steinberg and Mr. Theodor, and a very enjoyable evening is to be expected.

The provincial educational commissioner is arranging an intercollegiate athletic meet for schools and colleges in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang to be held in Wuchang. Authorities of government schools have been instructed to make preparations for the meet.

A consignment of Japanese copper, consisting of about 47300 pieces or 50000 catties, has been unloaded in Hankow by a Japanese steamer. The copper will be sold to the Wuchang Mint for coining Chinese coppers. The total amount is valued at $200,000;

Military Governor Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has telegraphed the Peking government, urging the latter to take immediate action to succor Urga with the troops of General Tsao Kun and General Chang Tso-ling. General Wang also promised to supply their troops with munitions of war.

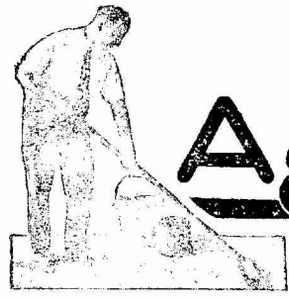
General Chao Heng-ti has decided to recruit more troops in Changsha for the aggrandizement of the Hunan government. Recently there have been rumors of disquieting nature in Changsha, hence Chao's step to increase the provincial troops in order to avert further internal disturbances in Hunan province.

The report that a large gang of Hunghutze have come up the Yangtze River from Shanghai and have dispersed in the river ports gave rise to a sudden panic in Hankow last Sunday evening, when the rumor had it that the Hunghutze gang had arrived in Hankow and were about to loot the Bank of China in Hankow.

A tag day is being arranged in Hankow in connection with the famine relief drive after the example of the work done by students in Wuchang, Peking and elsewhere. Students of practically all local schools and colleges and the Boys Division of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. will help in the Tag Day which will take place next week.

General Wang Chuan-yuan recently telegraphed Peking charging Ex-President Li Yuan-hung as being in league with the Southern disturbers of peace that were routed from western Hupeh. The general is taking an antagonistic stand against espousers of the Hupeh-for-Hupehese movement, foremost among whom is the former president.

The Chinese Stock and Produce Exchange of Hankow has been officially sanctioned by the pro-



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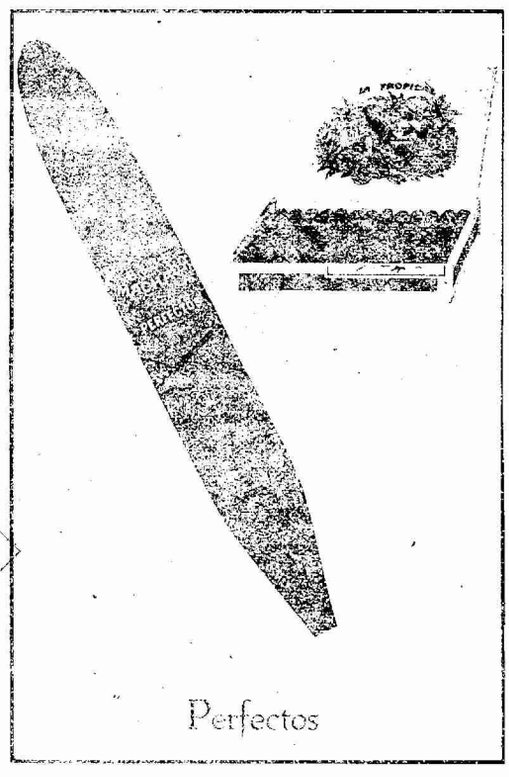

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SHANGHAI

vincial authorities and the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. The capital of the company $3,000,000, one third of which will be reserved in a government bank. The Japanese merchants were the first to open a produce exchange in Hankow.

To meet the ever increasing demand in China for cement, the Chee Hsin Cement Factory of Tayeh district Hupeh, has increased its daily output considerably. Its former output was about 1200 barrels per day, while at present the factory is producing nearly two thousand barrels. The product of this factory is widely known in China for its high quality.

The Peking government has again sent a delegate to Wuchang with the mission to confer with the authorities of Hupeh with a view to pursuading the Hunan and Szechuen to cancel their autonomy and resume allegiance to the Central government. The military governor of Wuchang was asked to exercise what influence he may have to bring about the reunion.

A new egg produce factory has been recently opened in Hankow by a Chinese merchant, who is proprietor of another egg factory in the French Concession, Hankow. The new factory is called the China Egg Produce Factory and is situated in the native town of Hankow. It is dedicated before a large gathering today, and will begin operation next week.

A dinner was given by the Japanese community of Hankow this week in the Bank of Taiwan in honor of a Japanese journalist and publicist who is now visiting Hankow. Many Chinese newspaper men of Hankow, and practically all Japanese officials, consular and military, were present at the dinner. Another reception was given by Chinese newspaper editors in honor of the Japanese visitor.

Mr. Beehrle of the D. B. and H. Company, which is formed by men of the United States Marine Corps, will give his astounding and entertaining performance of sleight of hand at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Hankow next week in aid of the famine relief fund drive. Mr. Beehrle, nicknamed the Handcuff King, is the nephew of the world-famed wizard Houdin. His performances recently in Peking caused quite a sensation there.

Plans are reported to have been perfected for establishing a university in this center, the committee sponsoring the project being composed of Ex-President Li Yuan-hung and his associates in Tientsin and Peking. A fund of $600,000 is said to have been raised, $100,000 of which will be advanced by Mr. Li. A delegate of the former president is visiting Hankow from Tientsin to confer with the governors in order to enlist their cooperation in this matter.

The Korean residents of Hankow celebrated March 1 in memory of the third anniversary of the Korean Declaration of Independence. Motor cars decorated with Korean and Chinese flags toured through the foreign concessians, avoiding, however, the Japanese Concession. Hundreds of pamphlets were distributed to the Chinese who came out in hundreds on the Chinese streets when the Korean demonstrators paraded the Chinese town, and the clapping of hands in applause was almost unanimous.

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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Peking, China.

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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

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TRAVELLERS CHECKS

16-108

In the market for exports, a small business has been done in goatskins with America, but buyers in the United Kingdom are operating very cautiously and only in small quantities. There has been some inquiry for cowhides to Mediterranean ports, stocks however, are scarce with firm holders. In other lines of export business, there is nothing doing, nor is there any inquiry. The piece goods market opened a little stronger with considerable inquiry for stocks, but so far few transactions have gone through, there being evidently no really weak holders.

The Changsha Chamber of Commerce and the authorities of Hunan are making all possible efforts to maintain the Hunan Commercial Bank, which is now on the verge of bankruptcy because it has over-issued bank notes to meet the military expenditures of the Hunan government. The capital of the bank was subscribed by the Changsha Chamber and the officials, the sum being one million dollars. Only one fifth of the authorized capital has been collected from small number of shareholders. The soldiers are compelling the people to accept the depreciated notes in settling payment.

Because they incurred the displeasure of provincial troops, the people's volunteer corps of Shihnan district were ordered by the provincial government to be dissolved. The volunteers of Shihnan it will be remembered, were recruited from farmers and country folks by the people themselves to resist the oppression of Southern troops, who were recently routed largely through the cooperation of the volunteers with the provincial troops. Several delegates have arrived in Wuchang from Shihnan to petition the governors to reserve part of the volunteer forces for protecting their own homesteads.

Hankow, March 5, 1920.

News from South China

The net profit of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation for 1920, according to its statement recently issued, was $8,841,166,

A mass meeting will be held in Canton March 6, by some interested citizens to again agitate for the grant of Customs Surplus to the Southwest now being kept by Peking with the approval of the Diplomatic Corps.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in addressing the officers of the army, navy, and the police the other day, declared that the control of Kwangsi is essential to the defence of Kwangtung. From this, it seems that there will be another conflict with the militarists in Kwangsi.

Professor C. H. Robertson of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China, is now giving a series of lectures in Canton. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and other distinguished Cantonese attended his first lecture.

The seamen and railroad laborers in Canton have combined to form a union, thus controlling the communication interests of practically the whole province. In this part of the country, the principal lines of communication are the rivers, supplemented by the few railroads.

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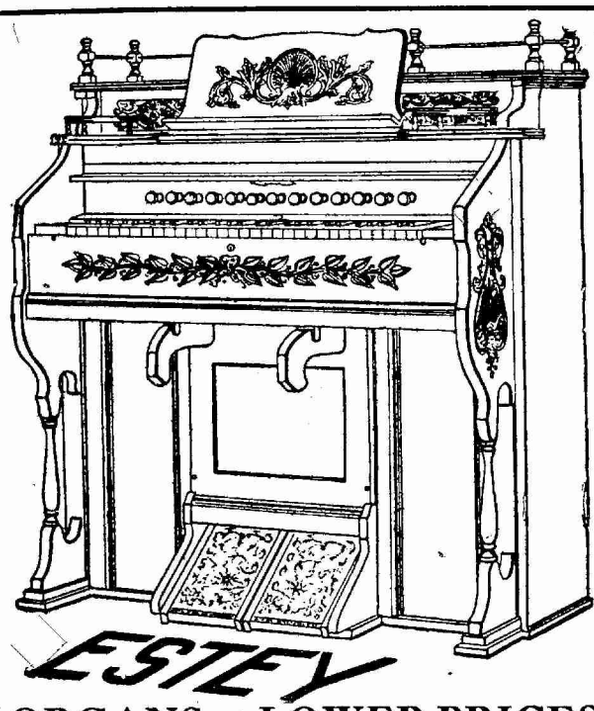

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16-110

When the work of examining the debris of the recent explosion of the fire cracker factory at Homuntin, Kowloon, Hongkong, was finished the other day, a total of 26 bodies was found. This, however, did not include the three who died and the thirty now in Kwong Wan Hospital in Hongkong.

There will be a grand track and field meet in Canton April 14, 15, and 16, when a contingent of athletes to the Far Eastern Meet in Shanghai will be preliminarily selected. The meet will be held under the auspices of the Kwangtung Provincial Educational Association.

The Civil Governor of Kwangtung has favorably replied to the Canton Women's Union for co-education in the different grades of schools throughout the province. Recently the Cantonese women have gained entrance to railroad and telephone offices and the secretariat of the National Assembly.

The Famine Fund Drive on behalf of Northern sufferers started in Canton February 28 with a meeting in the government house, General Chen Chiungming, the Governor, presiding. Dr. J. W. Jamieson, H. B. M. Consul-General and senior Consul in Canton, spoke on behalf of the foreign community which is helping in the campaign for at least $250,000 from this city. The Canton Boy Scouts and the students spent February 28 as the Tag Day for the fund, raising nearly $10,000.

Wang Ching-wei, a socialist and a promoter of the new thought movement, has accepted the presidency of the Kwangtung Educational Association.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.		2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitu ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-112

Mr. Wang is also being mentioned for the presidency of the proposed Southwestern University. The socialist movement is getting a wide reception among the student class, and Chen Tu-hsiao. formerly a professor in the Peking Government University, is here doing propaganda work for this movement. Some thinking Cantonese are not at all feeling well with the presence of Mr. Chen in the educational circles of the province.

To better promote the common interests of the Americans in Canton and South China, an American Association was organized in Canton February 26. The following officers were elected: president, the Rev. J. M. Henry, executive secretary of the Canton Christian College; vice-presidents, W. A. Shera, of the Standard Oil Company. and Mrs. G. E. Lerrigo, wife of G. E. Lerrigo of the Y. M. C. A.; secretay, Ernest B. Price, American Vice-Consul in charge of the American Consulate-General; and treasurer, C. E. Smith, manager of the Canton branch of the Asia Banking Corporation.

The Canton City Commission is being organized. The first number of the Municipal Gazette appeared March 1. The commission form of city government has been copied from America, where a majority of the present commissioners have been educated. The Civil Governor, in selecting members of the commission, aims to let specially trained men have a chance. Fo Sun, the Mayor, and chairman of the Commission, is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a graduate of the University of California and Columbia University. T. K. Choy, Commissioner of Finance, T. T. Ching, Commissioner of Public Works, and M. S. Woo, M. D., Commissioner of Public Health, are all American College graduates. Dr. Woo was formerly with the Public Health Educational Council in Shanghai. Several other college men have been appointed deputy commissioners of department heads in the city civil service.

H. W.

Canton, March 2, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 3. General George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, announced from Peking as American representative on Whangpoo Conservancy Council. ——Peking dispatch reports thousand of lives lost in December earthquakes in Kiangsu and Shensi provinces.

March 6. Two million and a half loan concluded with Chinese banks for construction of Shanghai mint.

March 7. Pneumonic plague spreads to Shantung and Chihli.

JAPAN

March 3. Trade guilds petition for reduction of military appropriations.

March 9. Japanese Foreign Minister says Yap Island issue will be held open.

GENERAL

March 3. German proposal for reparations rejected and Allies prepared to use force.——U. S. Senate asks President to call naval disarmament conference between Great Britain, Japan and United States.——British Air Ministry asks appropriation of ten million pounds for program.——King Nicholas of Montenegro dies.

March 4. Ultimatum with short time limit announced as next Allied move. Champ Clark, former speaker of U. S. House dies.

March 4. League of Nations declares declares America an obstacle to world peace.

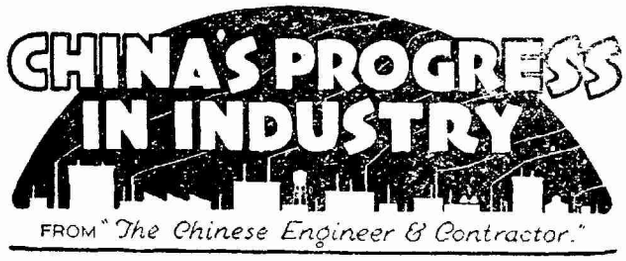
March 5. Allied ultimatum given Germany with invasion dated March 7.——Colonel George Harvey appointed U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.——German press sees abrogation of present peace treaty in Allied move.

March 6. Allied troops concentrate for advance against Germany.——President Harding in inaugural address says U. S. will shun entangling alliances.

March 7. London dispatch reports anti-Soviet movement gaining in Russia.——Germany stands firm against Allied ultimatum.

March 8. German counter proposals rejected by Allies.——President Harding announces U. S. willing to participate a move for disarmament.

March 9. Allies march into Germany occupying Duesseldorf and other territory.——Anti-Soviets begin bombardment of Petrograd.——Washington dispatch says General Leonard Wood has been ordered to Philippines to investigate independence aspirations.



New Spinning Machine Invented—Fu Huan-kung has obtained a monopoly from the Ministry of Communications for a machine which he has invented for the spinning and binding of yarn into skeins. The Ming Cheng Iron Works has been given the contract for the manufacture of the machines at $32.00. The machine is light in weight and demands little power for its operation. Any grade of yarn may be spun and the size of the skein may be varied.

Waterpower for Sugar Refinery—Waterpower s being used by a sugar refinery in Taichow, Chekiang,

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General Manager

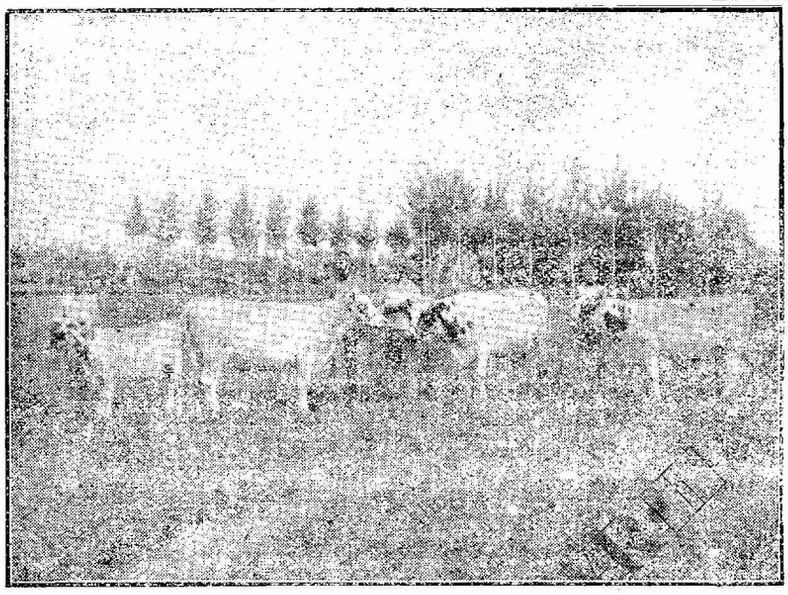
16-113

Measures for Famine Relief

The photo to the right shows a cross of pure-bred Ayrshire, WILLOWMOOR EXPLORER No. 11550, on the sturdy Chinese cows that are worked hard but never milked. This half breed, "Winsome Ayr Foursquare" and her still better first heifer calf in milk, sold for $900 Mex. (then $700 gold) to Peking Dairymen. Many more are wanted. The native cows sell for around $25 so that the difference of $850 is to the credit of the purebred sire. The farmers see: and hundreds want their cows bred. From our EXPERIMENTAL FARM in ten years we have sent Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys already into half of the EIGHTEEN PROVINCES of China. The Chinese are learning to drink milk. Missionary lives have been saved. 100,000,000 CHILDREN here need milk. The worn out land needs animal husbandry. There is growing demand for good cows.

NO INDUSTRY IS SO PROMISING FOR OUR SCHOOLS. Other schools are already following our pioneer work.

Alfalfa Fields on S. C. M. Schools-Orphanage Farm, Tamingfu, Chihli, North China.



This famine year all around was bare desert, but the GREEN ALFALFA gave five good crops,-thanks to deep roots in loess soil

"The Bonnie Coo."

To the left, in the center, is the FOUNDATION COW, May Blossom of Tamingfu, purebred Ayrshire. On famine-year feed, without our usual silage, she has given 10142.9 lbs. milk and over 551 lbs. butter and a splendid calf this past year. She is from Willowmoor herd in Washington, as is also our Ayrshire great herd sire, Willowmoor Robin Hood. These are founders of the Ayrshire dynasty in China,

Schools-Orphanage Farm.

Eight choice young leaders, AYRSHIRES, HOLSTEINS, JERSEYS, are ready now to establish milch herds and start dairying in eight different districts in China, priced from $200 up, and the proceeds to go immediately into our Famine Relief Schools, where we are now caring for over a thousand dear girls and promising boys, feeding, clothing and schooling them. Investment in these animals will be doing double relief work, immediate relief and helping against future famines.

Address: SCHOOLS-ORPHANAGE FARM, SOUTH CHIHLI MISSION, TAMINGFU

with success. The cost of the entire power plant including a dam and a large wheel has been $580.

Electric Plant for Golden Sand—It has been decided to install an electric light and power plant at Golden Sand, a city located in the Nantungchow district, because of the increased business of the center. A company has been formed with a capitalization of $25,000 and the machinery has been ordered from the International General Electric Company, through Andersen, Meyer and Co., Shanghai. The plant is expected to be in operation by the middle of April. The operating company is to be known as The Venus Company.

Paper Mill for Hangchow—Four progressive merchants of Hangchow have succeeded in organizing a company, with a capitalization of $10,000, to operate a paper mill in the city. Only Chinese raw materal will be used and the first production of the mill will be released about the first of June.

Coal Mining in Shantung—A new mine is being projected by a Japanese engineer at Tsechuan, in the center of the coal field of Shantung province. The deposit has been tested at Nantingchen and the property staked that occupies 400 li, has twenty-one veins, may be worked without difficulty, and is said to have a visible supply for forty years workings. Japanese capitalists including the Okura Company, wish to organize a company for the exploitation of the property, subscribing one-half of the stock and allotting the remaining 50 percent to the government of Shantung.

Silver Mining in Shantung—A silver mine has been located in Shantung province by a Chinese metallurgist in the vicinity of Chimushien. The ore is said to be of a high grade, a second report having been given on it by a Japanese engineer. A company is being organized to exploit the property.

Long Distance Telephone in Shantung—Military authorities in Shantung province are considering the installation of a long distance telephone system from Tsinan, the capital, to Chefoo, the principal port city, for commercial and defense purposes. The poles for stringing are already installed and four special stations only, Changshan, Changyi, Huwanghsien and Meinsien, have to be established. The total expense of the project is estimated to be $60,000.

Chekiang-Anhwei Motor Highway—The projected motor highway between, Huchow, Chekiang province, and Kwangteh, Anhwei province, a length

of 50 li, has become a possibility, $300,000 having been raised by the gentry of the districts for its construction. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be used for the construction of the road, $100,000 for the purchase of motor cars, and building three stations and $50,000 will be placed in a reserve fund.

Can Making Factory to Open—C. C. Nieh and several other well known merchants of Shanghai have organized a company to operate a plant for the making of cans and other tinware. During the next month the building, which is located in the Western district of the city, will be finished and the machinery, which has been ordered in the United States, is expected within a short time. The plant will have a production of tin cans, teapots, kerosene lamps, and basins.

Ningpo Fishing Industry—After a successful year, the Ningpo Fishing Company has decided upon expansion plans including the purchase of an iron clad fishing steamer with a capacity of 1,600 tons. The order for the vessel has already been placed. Modern fishing equipment will be installed on the ship.

Nantung Electric Power Station—Sufficient capital has been obtained for the erection of an electric light and power plant in Nantungchow to supply current to all of the mills and factories in the district. The total cost of the plant is G$302,000 and £45.000. Two-fifths of the total outlay has been paid and the machinery is expected to reach China in May. Construction work on the plant will be begun immediately. The plant is expected to be in operation by January 1, 1922.

Wuhu Coal Mine—A license to operate a coal mine in the White Horse Hill district, near Wuhu, has been obtained by a capitalist of that section, Mr. Pao. The total mining area covers approximately 690 mow.

Nantungchow City Wall Demolished—The work of raising the city wall of Nantungchow has been commenced, the structure's period of usefulness having passed. A concrete bridge with eighteen arches is planned to span the city river and connect with the new market.

Official Work Shop at Sungkiang—An official workshop has been established at Sungkiang for the instruction of the young workers of the city in various trades. The shop now makes enamel wares, basins and bath tubs. This year a large machine and an oven will be added to the equipment. More than sixty graduates and nineteen apprentices are now in the school.

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—We have had another week of very little interest, local mills being entirely out of the market. Exports, since the Chinese New Year, show no improvement in spite of the heavy decline in Exchange. It would seem that present known factors have been fully discounted and that some fresh incentive will be necessary to move the market materially in either direction. For the present, however, it does not seem that any improvement can be expected considering that the American and Indian staple can be bought at comparatively lower prices.

With no change in other general conditions surrounding the market, we continue to feel that purchases on easy futures are advisable.

Yarn.—Since our last report the market has been steady to firm and prices have advanced a couple of taels. The bareness of the interior marts and purchases made both by Szechuen and Southern markets have been the chief feature of the firmness of the market while there has been some buying in anticipation of higher prices. Deliveries continue good with a daily improvement since the holidays.

Liverpool, February 28, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 6.38 Pence
" " " March..... 6.80 "
" " " May ..... 7.17 "

Market :—*Weak.*

New York, March 3, 1921.

New York Market :—

May .....11.70 Cents
July.....12.12 "
October .....12.60 "
Spot.....11.50 "

Market :—*Easier.*

Bombay, March 3, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 269 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. " 174 " "
Fine Oomra, March..... " 206 " "

Market :—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.50
Shanghai ..... " 22.00
" M-ginned, ... " 22.25

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : The Yokohama Raw Silk market is reported steady with a moderate business passing. Kansai Extra quoted at Yen 1500 and Shinshu No. 1 Superior at Yen 1400. It is becoming more and more difficult for Reelers to hold stocks and in order to obtain money sales are being made secretly at lower prices.

Shanghai : China Steam Filatures are firmer with a little more interest shown in spot deliveries. Desirable parcels are scarcer on account of the poor quality of the cocoons now in stock. Buying is also restricted to a few Filatures which have not been depending on financial assistance from the government. The high price of Tls. 1140 has been paid for a Grand Extra Chop.

Tsatlees : Remain firm with very little stock in hand. There is a small demand restricted to the Best Grades.

Tussahs : Are quieter on account of falling off in demand from Japan. The steady advance has probably brought prices to a level at which buyers will be more cautious.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1140
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1020
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 920
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 850
" " " Market Chops... " 810
Tussah Best Chops..... " 490
" Market Chops..... " 460

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 9th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 31¼d. shows a drop of 1¼d. since our last circular. Our rate for T/T on London has followed with a drop of 1⅛d. to 2/11d. During the last few days a premium of over official rates has been offering to the extent of 1d. to 2d. the result of some competitive selling of Gold T/T among the Banks against shipments of silver to India, both from Shanghai and America. We understand that shipments of silver are also moving to India from London and it would appear doubtful whether that country can absorb the amounts now offering from these three centres. Our exchange market closes uncertain with still 1⅛d. premium offering, i. e. 3/0⅛d. for T/T on London and 59 for Gold Dollars. Our stock of silver is down owing to shipments of silver to India reported as Tls. 2,400,900.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 41,228,000 a decrease of Tls 1,615,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 33,970,000 an increase of $ 1,090,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 66,406,000, as against roughly Tls. 49,070,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Mar. 3	Friday Mar. 4	Sat. Mar. 5	Mon. Mar. 7	Tuesday Mar. 8	Wed. Mar. 9
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.250	3/0½ 2/11⅛	2/11⅛ 2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11	2/11
D/Dfts. "	—	3/0⅜ 2/11⅜	2/11⅜2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼	2/11¼
4m/s "	—	3/1 3/0	3/3 2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛	2/11⅛
T/T India	242.925	232 225	233 229½	229½	231½	233½	233½
T/T France	833.500	820 800	800 790	790	790	790	790
T/T N. Y.	63.350	59 57½	57½ 57	57	57	57	57
T/T H'kong	74.775	75½ 76	76 76	76	76	79	76
T/T Japan	75.937	81¼ 83½	83½ 84½	84½	84⅛	84½	84⅛
T/T Batavia	186.675	174 169	170 167½	167½	196	169	169
T/T Straits	70.587	76 78	78 79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.250	3/3½ 3/2½	3/2½ 3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
6m/s " "	—	3/1 3/3	3/3 3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/2⅛
4m/s " D/P	3/7.500	3/4¾ 3/3¾	3/3¾ 3/3½	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	983.500	920 900	900 890	890	890	890	890
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.350	66 64½	64½ 64	64	64	64	64
4m/s " Docs	—	66¾ 65½	65½ 64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 9
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31½	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝	31½	32¼
	G. $ 54	G. $ 54⅞	G. $ 53½	G. $ 52⅛	G. $ 54⅜	G. $ 51¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 400.80	Tls. 400.80	Tls. 395.40	Tls. 389.10	Tls. 388.80	Tls. 395.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.9625	72.0375	72.225	72.2875	72.35	72.5
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	1%	1½%	1½%	1½%	1½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 54
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ⅝%	New York on London	T/T 389¼
" "	4 m/s. 6 ½%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3
" "	6 m/s. 6 %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/5⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, February 14, to February 19, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Feb. Tael 1.43 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Empress of Japan, January 29.

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports	Pls.	19.98
To Derby.		
Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai.....Bls. 20....	Pls.	82.35
Other Ports..... ,, 5....	,,	18.50
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports .Bls. 624	,,	631.51
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai..Bls. 938.	,,	839.09
,, other Ports ,, 20.	,,	19.90
Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports..... ,, 4.	,,	9.68
Silk Pongees, Honan.....	,,	74.06
,, ,, Shantung.....	,,	125.06
,, Piece Goods	,,	0.39
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports..Bls. 70	,,	71.13

S. S. Venezuela, January 29.

To Honolulu.

Macaroni	Pls.	36
Vegetable, Salted	,,	13
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	144,000
Canned Almond Powder	Doz.	56
,, Fish	,,	356
,, Meats	,,	300
To San Francisco.		
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	8.76
,, Piece Goods	,,	4.02
Chickens, Frozen	,,	14
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	45
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	847
Carpets	Pcs.	21
Canned Meats	Doz.	120
Treasure:		
Gold Coins ($5) American...	Hk.Tls.	1,305
,, ,, ($10) ,, ...	,,	2,111
,, ,, ($20 ,, ...	,,	8,174
,, Bars	,,	1,051,717
To Baltimore.		
Rugs	Pcs.	15
To Havana.		
Silk, Pongees, Shantung.....	Pls.	2.82
To Los Angeles.		
Nankeens	,,	7

S. S. Kashima Maru, January 29.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 225..	Pls.	233.84
Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	,,	8.51
Chinaware, Coarse.....	,,	22
,, Fine.....	,,	10
To Seattle.		
Tea, Brick, Black, Hankow..	Pls.	136
Eggs, Fresh.....	Pcs.	33,200

S. S. Slavic Prince, from U. S. A., January 19.

Balances	Pcs.	75
Clocks	,,	50
Motor-cars	,,	14
Typewriters	,,	100
Copper Wire	Pls.	3
Iron and Steel:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	390
Shaftings	,,	274
Acid, Boric	,,	7
,, Unclassed	,,	3
Cheese	,,	8
Fibre	,,	1
Glue	,,	39
Glycerine	,,	68
Leather, Cow, Japanned	,,	3
,, Sole,	,,	7
Leadfoil	,,	42
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture.	,,	833
Milk, Evaporated	,,	506
Paints, Unclassed	,,	181
Paper, Cardboard	,,	20
,, Enamelled	,,	370
,, Waxed	,,	33
,, Writing	,,	33
,, Unclassed	,,	78
Tobacco. Leaf	,,	78
Cigarettes	Mille	378
Shoes	Pairs	245
Dyes. Aniline... Pkgs. 4....	Hk.Tls.	2,090
Machinery	,,	87,668

s. s. Abercos, from U. S. A., January 22.

Milk, Evaporated	Pls.	208
Paper, Printing, Common....	,,	223
Timber: Ordinary Sawn.....	Sup.ft.	879,410
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	29,560

s. s. Toyoka Maru, from U. S. A., January 31.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	24
Machines, Sewing	,,	6
Artificial Silk Fancies	Yds.	299
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	680
Nails	,,	614
Tacks	,,	10
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	263
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture..	,,	1,181
Paper, Cardboard	,,	3,869
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,546
Stiffener Materials	,,	1,126
Oil, Unclassed	Galls.	302
Cigarettes	Mille	106,000
Dyes, Aniline...Pkgs. 81...	Hk.Tls.	11,618

s. s. Lancaster, from U. S. A., January 29.

Iron Angles	Pls.	1,247
Iron Bars	,,	4,023
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,050
Iron Tubes	,,	728
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	48,288
Cotton, Raw...Bls. 1,101..	,,	4,511
Fireclay	,,	30
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,210
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,554
,, Prepared	,,	4
Fire-bricks	Pcs.	11,568
Cigarettes	Mille	38,950

S. S. Edmore, from U. S. A., January 29.

Iron Angles	Pls.	243
,, Bars	,,	286
Macaroni	,,	38
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	714

S. S. Suwa Maru, from U. S. A., January 31.

Iron and Steel: Angles	Pls.	3
Apples, Fresh	,,	26

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New Books and Publications

A Chinese Editor on Journalism

A Critique of News by Harding Sun (Sun Ih-i) Published by the Tsung Dah Daily Newspaper, Soochow, 1920.

THIS book discusses quite thoroughly the subject of journalism, though it has only sixty four pages. It shows that the author has devoted considerable time to the study of this subject and is able to treat it satisfactorily in such a small volume. The whole book contains twelve chapters well-arranged and carefully treated, including almost everything which has to do with journalistic work, such as, for example, the essential elements of a good newspaper, its common defects, its morale, its relation to the people and the government, the internal organization of a newspaper office, and the responsibility and mission of the editors and reporters, etc.

Of the twelve chapters, the chapters on the common defects of a newspaper and on its relation to the people and the government deserve special mention. In the former chapter the author points out four common defects of journalism, which are characteristic especially of those newspapers whose circulation is limited to one locality. The first defect, he mentions, is padding which is a result of lack of materials. The editors of such newspapers are usually men inexperienced and not up to the standard of editing a paper. They publish every news item that reaches them without making any attempt to investigate into whether the news is true or not.

The second is the manipulating of news. This is even worse than padding. For, in the case of padding it merely gives no course for the public to follow, whereas in the case of manipulating news it not only screens the public from the light of facts, but it also affords misleading information.

Next comes bias. The value of a newspaper lies in its agreement with popular opinion. It should not be prejudiced, but must be just and uphold what is right. It should not be swayed by any influential individual, or any strong organization or any powerful political party.

The fourth is the treacherous extortion of money from the wealthy by purposely publishing something against the man whom the paper is trying to extort funds from. The man being thus attacked will, for the sake of his reputation and maintenance of his social position, may be very willing to bribe the paper with so-called "hush-money." In this way he falls into the trap. Such is true generally of the newspaper of a locality when it is in financial difficulties.

The chapter on the position of a newspaper the author divides into two sections: its relation to the people and its relation to the government. As regards its relation to the people it is a public servant under the control of public opinion. It is also an organ through which the people find expression.

The relation of the newspaper to the government is that of a critic. It criticizes the policies of the government and keeps a jealous eye upon its conduct. It should take up for discussion any question of nation-wide concern. In every way it should be an independent critic. In general the book attacks those newspapers that have money-making as their chief aim.

Y. Z. K.

St. John's University.

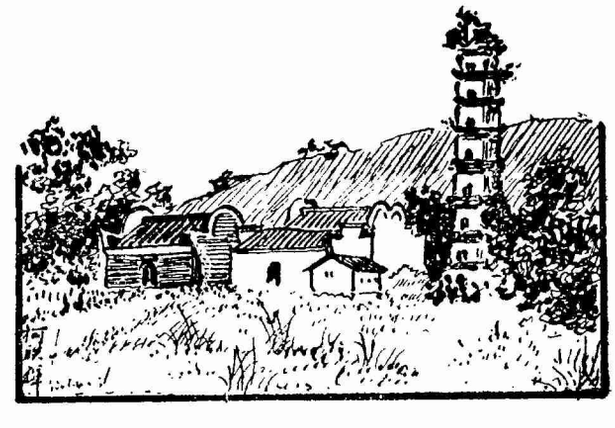
The Hong List—1921 Shanghai City Directory

The 1921 Shanghai "Hong List," Published by the North China Daily News and Herald, Shanghai. Mex. $5.

THE annual "Hong List," or city directory of Shanghai, issued by the North China Daily News and Herald has recently been published and this year it is safe to say that it is the largest of all previous desk hong lists, which indicates how rapidly Shanghai is growing. It contains lists of all important firms in the city, foreign consulates, clubs, missions, banks, etc. There is a street directory, containing the names and street addresses of the occupants of all houses, offices and stores. Included in the list is a trade directory, containing a list of all Shanghai firms under their professional or trade headings. This year's book includes a new feature consisting of agencies held by firms, listed alphabetically, with the firms name after them. There is also a directory of the railways of North China with lists of their foreign and Chinese staff; foreign firms in outports as well as foreign ladies in the outports are listed in special departments. All missionary stations in the outports together with all the members on their staff are contained in the publication. A series of exchange tables, information about post offices, the legations at Peking and much other useful information is included. The first man in Shanghai from the standpoint of the directory is A. Aagarrd, of the Culty Dairy Co., Ltd., while the last man in the city, according to the directory, is K. Zylstra of the Zylstra Trading Company. The most popular name in the directory is that of Remedios, there being thirty-eight individuals belonging to that family, Smith comes next with thirty-four, while the family of Sylva holds third place with thirty-one. The family of Anderson has twenty-eight belonging to their clan in Shanghai.

For the man in business in Shanghai or abroad the Shanghai "Hong List," is a necessity.

M. C. P.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

and

C. F. Remer, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: The New Administration in the United States.

References: pp. 1-2; 7-8.

Questions: 1. What political party has been in power in the United States for the past eight years? 2. For how long a term does the president serve? Is the term of the president of China of the same length? 3. What party has now come into power? 4. What do you know about the new president? (See the Review for Feb. 12, p.584.) 5. Name three members chosen to be in the president's cabinet. What do you know about them? 6. What is the present relation of the United States to (a) Germany and (b) the League of Nations? 7. Why has China reason to feel assurance in the new administration in the United States? 8. Is the Consortium a means of promoting the best interests for which America and China stand?

Topic 2: Exterritorial Rights in Siam.

References: pp. 6-7.

Questions: 1. What is the nature of the treaty recently signed between the United States and Siam? 2. Is it time for China to seek to bring about a similar agreement in regard to exterritorial rights? 3. What would be some of the difficulties involved? 4. Could a "transition period" be provided for, by way of meeting these difficulties? 5. What progress has recently been made towards the abolition of exterritoriality in China? 6. Are there reasons which justify foreign nations in wishing to retain their exterritorial rights?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Is Provincial Autonomy A Desirable Thing?

References: pp. 2-3.

Questions: 1. Are there Chinese who wish permanently to replace the authority of the central government with provincial autonomy? 2. What are the views of Mr, Quo Tai-chi as here given? 3. Who is Mr. Quo? (See the Review for Feb. 26, p.696) 4. What would be the advantages and what the disadvantages of a break-up of China into autonomous provinces? 5. Is it right to wish China so broken up?

Topic 2: What America Offers the Chinese Student.

References: Pp. 9-10.

Questions: 1. What purpose should take a Chinese to American to study? What advantage does he sacrifice by so doing? 2. What can America offer him that is not offered him in China? 3. Are the Americans and the Chinese alike in many respects? (Answer carefully). 4. What are the needs of the New China? Do you agree with the writer? 5. Is it undignfied to do manual work in order to get a thorough education? 6. Does such work have an educational value in itself? 7. Why does the writer think that Chinese who go to America should avoid the more academic colleges? 8. If you had an opportunity to study in America how would you use it?

Topic 3: The Fall of Urga.

References: Pp. 10-12.

Questions: 1. What is the present situation in Urga? 2. What steps has the Chinese government done about the matter? 3. What different men and parties are concerned in question? 4. What is believed to be the attitude of General Chang Tso-ling? 5. What is a "buffer state"? 6. What is the attitude of the Living Buddha towards the Chinese government? (See P. 18). 7. What does the writer seem to think will be the outcome of the present state of things in Mongolia?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Motor Industry in China.

References: Pp. 12-14, advertisements. on Pp. 23, 29, Pp. 24-25.

Questions: 1. What does the writer consider to be the greatest obstacle to the development of the motor-car business in China? 2. What modern roads in China are mentioned? 3. How many miles of roadway fit for motor traffic are there in your province? 4. Do you see any connection between famines and roads? 5. What was the value of the motor cars imported into China in 1919? 6. What percent came from the United States? 7. How many motor cars are there in Shanghai? 8. What is a motor truck? 9. Trucks, we are told, may come to be more important than railway trains. What do you think about this?

Topic 2: The Port of Woosung.

References: Pp. 27-34.

Questions: 1. Where is Woosung? 2. What advantages has Woosung over Hangchow Bay as a port? 3. What area is included in the plan of development? 4. What condition in Shanghai does Mr. Chang believe will work towards the success of his project?

Topic 3: The Wireless Loan.

References: pp. 3-4, 34-38.

Questions: 1. When was the American wireless contract signed? 2. What protests against it have been made? 3. What are the grounds for these protests? 4. What does the editor believe to be the basis of America's attitude? 5. Does this attitude seem reasonable? 6. What advantages to American-Chinese relations would wireless communication be?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
ACTING CLERK, MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 7, 1921, Cause No. 1314, In re Herman A. Vanburg's Estate; on petition for letters of administration.

" 9, " " " 1278, In re Charles Leaman's Will; on petition for probate of will; testimony taken of witnesses Alfred V. Gray and Minnie Moore Gray.

" 9, " " " 1316, In re William H. Dietrich's Estate; on petition for ancillary letters of adminiistration; testimony of petitioner taken.

" 9, " " " 1257, Netherlands Trading Co. v. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trade Co., Inc.; on motion to make petition more definite and certain.

" 9, " " " 1313, In re Rose; H. D. Rodger, Esquire, Special U. S. Attorney for the Government, no appearance; for the respondent; testimony taken of witnesses James MacDonnell and Stirling Fessenden; submitted.

" 10, " " " 1319, Philippine National Bank v. Shanghai Motors Corporation; on motion for writ of attachment.

(Before the Commissioner)

March 5, 1921, Cause No. 1314, U. S. v Wood; plea of guilty.
March 8, 1921, Cause No. 1310, U. S. v Glemby; [testimony taken of witnesses Rain and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

March 7, 1921, Cause No. 874, Doong Nyi Benevolent Assn. v. Grew et al; decree.

" 8, " " " 1314, In re Herman A. Vanburg's Estate; order for letters of administration.

" 9, " " " 1316, In re William H. Dietrich's Estate; order for ancillary letters of administration.

" 10, " " " 1313, In re Rose; order of disbarment.

" 10, " " " 1310, Philippine National Bank v. Shanghai Motors Corporation; order for attachment.

POO SHONG HONG, et al, PLAINTIFFS, vs. CONSOLIDATED STEEL CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Cause No. 1119; filed January 3, 1921.)

SYLLABUS.

1. **LANDLORD AND TENANT:** ESTOPPEL Where the relation of lessor and lessee is established the latter is estopped from denying the former's title.
2. ID.: ID.: EXCEPTIONS. Lessee found not to have met the burden of showing that he was entitled to the benefit of the exception which applies where possession is not taken under the lease.
3. ID.: ID.: A LEASE entered into by correspondence may be sufficient and a modification thereof cannot be affected by the one of three lessors without the consent of the others.
4. ID.: JUDGMENT FOR RENTALS. Where the lessor's occupancy continued at the time of trial a judgment may be rendered for accrued rentals to the end of the current month.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for plaintiffs.
Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Fessenden, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On May 5, 1920, the parties to this cause exchanged letters providing for the lease from plaintiffs to defendant of

> "three large front rooms on the second floor of No. 23 Kiukiang Road (Shanghai) for a period of two years at a rental of Taels 600., including taxes, per month."

The correspondence contemplated a more formal instrument of lease and on May 14 plaintiffs enclosed such an instrument (Ex. E) in a letter (Ex. C) addressed to defendant's agent. Meanwhile, however, the latter had written plaintiffs stating that he was

> "advised that it is very improbable that the people from whom you have leased will be able to carry out their agreement and under the circumstances I must ask to be relieved from my promise to take the space."

Whether this letter was brought to plaintiffs' attention does not appear but it is not claimed that they ever agreed to a rescission of the contract and it is undisputed that defendant's agent requested of one plaintiff a modification of the terms by the exclusion of one of the three rooms but was refused. Nevertheless the agent altered accordingly the instrument (Ex. E) which had been executed by plaintiffs and sent for signature and returned it so altered to plaintiffs who refused to accept the modification and again sent it to defendant's agent. The latter had meanwhile entered into possession on May 27 and

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
HERMAN A. VANBURG
Deceased.

Cause No. 1314
Estate No. 383

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921 and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

W. D. HARRIS, Administrator
C/o. Andersen, Meyer & Co,
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

(By the Commissioner)

March 5, 1921, Cause No. 1314, U. S. v. Wood; sentence of 30 days in Jail.
" 9, " " " 1310, U. S. v. Glemby; dismissal.

Assigments for Hearing

March 23, " 9:30 A.M. Cause No. 1021, Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 3, 1921; Cause No. 1313, In re Rose; complaint.
" 4, " " " 1119, Poo Shong Hong et al., vs. Consolidated Steel Corp; stipulation.
" 4, " " " 1314, U.S. vs. Horace Wood; complaint; warrant.
" 5, " " " 1313, In re Rose; appearance
" 7, " " " 1308, In re Edgar Pierce Allen's Estate; oath of executrix.
" 7, " " " 1288, In re Estate of Annie May Arnold Westbrook; affidavit of publication.
" 7, " " " 1311, T. Z. Nie vs. East Asia Produce & Estate Co.; return of summons.
" 7, " " " 1312, Roth vs. Roth; return of summons.
" " " " " 1314, In re Estate of Herman A. Vanburg; petition; deposition; bond; oath; letters of administration.
" 8, " " " 1257, Netherlands Trading Society v. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trade Co.; motion.
" 8, " " " 1315, U.S. v. Rose; information; warrant issued.
" 8, " " " 1300, Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher; motion for more specific statement.
" 8, " Subpoena issued to W. J. Williams in case of Ettinger v. Garcia in International Mixed Court.
" 9, " Cause No. 1317, Joseph Brothers v. The Philippine National Bank; petition; summons issued.
" 9, " " " 1316, In re Estate of Wm. H. Dietrich; petition.
" 9, " " " 1308, In re Edgar P. Allen's Estate; letters of administration.
" 9, " " " 1300, Shaw v. Rea. & Gallagher; stipulation.
" 9, " " " 1318, A. G. Fuller v. Asia Trading Corporation; petition; snmmons issued.
" 10, " " " 1319, Philippine National Bank us Shanghai Motors Corp.; petition summons issued; affidvit.

advertised one of the three rooms for rent in defendant's name.

The answer fails to deny plaintiff's averment that they

> "have made repeated demands upon the defendant for the payment of the rent at Taels 600.00 per month for the months of June, July, August and September, making a total of Two Thousand and Four Hundred Taels (Tls. 2400.00) Shanghai Sycee, but the said defendant has failed, refused and neglected to pay the same."

Defendant, however, alleges that

> "plaintiff had no right, title, or interest in the three rooms in the second flat of the building situated at No. 22 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China, and no right, power or authority to enter into the agreement alleged."

To this plaintiffs' counsel invokes the familiar principle that a lessee is estopped to question the lessor's title [1] from which defendant claims exemption on the ground that it entered into possession independently of the lease or of plaintiffs [2] and that it is not precluded "from denying that the relation of landlord and tenant ever existed between" the parties. But that relationship seems clearly to be recognized in the original correspondence of May 5, in defendant's letter of May 12 asking "to be relieved from my promise" and in that of May 28 announcing alterations in the instrument (Ex. E) submitted for signature and signed by defendant's agent wherein said relation is expressly recited, Indeed we are unable to find that such relationship was ever questioned in writing until defendant's answer of November 30 which also seems to contain the first express question of plaintiff's title. Moreover defendant's agent admits that he took possession on May 27 and in writing as he did to plaintiffs on the following day (Ex. D) enclosing an instrument of lease (Ex. E) in which plaintiffs are expressly named as lessors we think he shows that he was in possession by virtue of that relationship.

But defendant further alleges

> "that on or about the 28th day of May, 1920, the plaintiff Poo Shong Hong entered into an oral agreement with defendant to lease two of the aforesaid rooms to defendant and that defendant since the 28th day of May, 1920, has occupied said two rooms in pursuance of said oral agreement and defendant further alleges that at the time of making said oral agreement as aforesaid, the said Poo Shong Hong agreed with defendant that defendant was in no way bound or liable to accept from said Poo Shong Hong or the said plaintiffs a lease on the third room."

1. Cyc. XXIV, 934; Goode v. Gaines, 145 U. S. 141, 12 S. Ct. 889, 36 U. S (L. Ed.) 654.
2. Cyc. XXIV, 937; Davis v. Canal Co., 109 N. Y. 47, 15 N. E. 873; Ireton v. Ireton, 59 Kan. 92, 52 Pac. 74; Lockwood v. Oil Co., 73 W. Va. 175, 80 S. E. 814, 52 L. R. A. (N. S.) 770.

(To be Continued Next Issue)

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of HARRY FINKELSTEIN Deceased. | Cause No. 1075 Estate No. 350 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

DORA FINKELSTEIN
184 Bubbling Well Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM H. DIETRICH Deceased. | Cause No. 1316 Estate No. 384 | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Sept. 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

STERLING FESSENDEN
2 Kiukiang Road

THE ORIENTAL PRESS

Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Binders.

Paper Importers and Agents for Printing Inks, Machinery and Supplies.

Correspondence Solicited.

115 Avenue Edward VII

SHANGHAI

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: J. Graveley, Jr., Rocky Mount; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hawley, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Scott, California; Mr. and Mrs. S. Libby, Manila; A. H. Schroeyer, Harbin; M. Masson, Stockholm; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davies, Peking; W. Horne, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Kaestlin, Pondon; Mrs. R. Rankin, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gooch, Yokohama; W. A. Radford, Jr., Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Phillip, New York; L. J. Dinkler; C. H. Chadwick; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dremon; R. S. Homet; Mr. and Mrs. S. Sokobin, Peking; W. G. Tait, Kobe; Mrs. M. A. Wheeler, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ling, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Mann; A. B. Glass, Hankow; D. P. Smith, New York; H. H. Cohen, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Collings, Tientsin; Mrs. J. Cowen; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Chinkiang; Mrs. H. Hussey; P. B. Shelenerdine, Peking; J. W. Clark; K. S. Smith; R. Luther; A. W. Brown, London; E. G. Johnstone; Miss D. Newson, New York; F. Lambert Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lowe, Van Couver; Mrs. G. Perringer, Oregon; Miss V. Temple; Mr. and Mrs. Malmedier, Marseille; Mr. and Mrs. Monbaron; R. N. Truman, London; Dr. and Mrs. Moses, Sydney; E. A. Ward, Chefoo; L. Phillip, Chefoo; S. W. Glass, Moukden; Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Horner; L. L. D. Duff; Mrs. T. S. March, Tientsin; Miss J. March; F. A. March; Wielmaecher, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Frisk, Tientsin.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalr during the week: Mr. and Mrs. F. Chawin, Local; A. L. Rae, Colombo; Alfred E. Lyall, Hongkong; Albert Kopp, Hongkong; Madame Aachbaur, Peking; Monsieur Aachbaur, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Denoveux, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rebel, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Harnsey, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Plumlee, J. O. Ohlen, Los Angeles; Mrs. B. Hemingway, Kashing; J. Cheward, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Greiff, Medan; Mrs S. Stammers, Peking; Turin, Tientsin; A. Dumont, Moukden; C. S. Cakes, London; L. E. E. Ramage, London A. Duval, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Ubanguein, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy, Shanghai Wargbreitt, Harbin; Tulatre, Tientsin Harvata, Peking; Strijevsky, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. Van Alberda, Dairen; G. Rosselet, Harbin; Sorensen, Hongkong.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from December 1 to December 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
								Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	163767	469551	261	633579	.....	115088	22689761	.....	461998	-2.04	3753411	196675	.....	5.24
Peking-Mukden	284686	395152	1274	681112	86702	.....	21834731	4163857	.....	19.10	3349612	158411	.....	4.74
Tientsin-Pukow	163381	247820	9514	420715	26238	.....	13985933	1031599	.....	7.38	2723590	308679	.....	11.33
Peking-Suiyuan	33645	145298	3277	182220	.....	21151	5126519	937333	.....	18.30	897941	89926	.....	10.01
Shanghai-Nanking	94264	58469	5166	157899	.....	8134	5829154	508213	.....	8.73	1455193	.....	7571	-0.52
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	45625	21361	297	67283	.....	3618	2808949	373926	.....	13.35	792739	106874	.....	13.88
Cheng-Tai	16621	79071	105	95797	.....	47158	3638271	591647	.....	16.30	653936	26187	.....	4.00
Canton-Kowloon	29009	3255	700	32964	7554	.....	931789	26746	.....	2.87	246261	.....	6513	-2.64
Kirin-Changchun	18443	47426	369	66238	.....	6376	2012244	268594	.....	13.36	301107	.....	24739	-8.21
Taokow-Chinghua	4642	23422	303	28367	4119	.....	909909	9211	.....	1.01	225510	10961	.....	4.87
Chuckow-Pinghsiang	1395	7766	.....	9161	.....	10204	331159	.....	356093	-107.58	82766	.....	118606	-143.41
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy						339	12897		14117	-109.49	2343		3363	-143.53
Kaifeng-Honan	21947	25402	821	48170	3770	.....	1449189	101483	.....	7.00	279343	14473	.....	5.18
Wuchang-Changsha	12801	19454	.....	32255	.....	3576	1252806	84886	.....	6.79	315103	129106	.....	41.62
Sen-Tao	6593	8426	26	15045	.....	6774	668389	56429	.....	8.44	108282	7785	.....	7.20
TOTAL	896819	1551873	22113	2470805	.....	94062	83491700	7321716	.....	8.77	15157137	888285	.....	5.86

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications